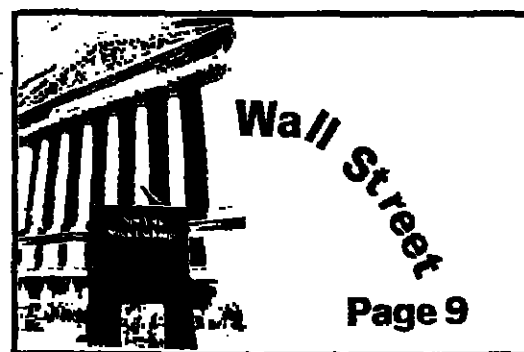


Last day for bank shares

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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SECOND EDITION

West bolsters \$ after Wall Street panic crash

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Wall Street stocks plunged more than 500 points yesterday, with the Dow Jones Industrial average below the key level of 2,000 at 1,738 at the end of the trading day.

But Western governments are moving quickly to prop up the dollar — and the U.S. currency rallied late last night after news of a U.S.-German ministerial

rescue meeting reached New York.

The record-breaking selloff was equal to 22.6 per cent, almost double the 12.8 percentage drop on October 29, 1929 that heralded the Great Depression.

The average was down 507.99 points, the first time the index of 30 leading shares had fallen below the 2,000-point milestone

since January 8. Volume surpassed the old record of 338 million shares with three hours still left in the day. At 2:15 p.m. EDT (2015 Israel time), with nearly two hours still left in the day, more than 449 million shares had traded hands.

The fall wiped out an \$26-point gain since the start of the year and put the index back to the level of April 8, 1986.

Bank Leumi chairman Meir Heth said yesterday that Israel should not be harmed by the crash in the international financial markets. "We are not part of the international system of financial transactions," he said. But he warned that Israel could suffer indirectly because some "good people who help Israel" could be harmed. He added that we must wait a few days to see how damaging the blow may be.

The index had lost 108.36 points on Friday.

Panicky sellers were influenced by rising interest rates, fears of inflation and the situation in the Gulf, analysts said.

But they added, too, that the panic fed on itself, and most saw the drop as unjustified.

Money flooding out of Wall Street went into gold, which rose \$10.10 an ounce, and into short-term treasury securities.

Some analysts blamed much of

the selling on big traders' computer programs which kick in automatically to buy or sell where prices reach a certain level.

But one economist disputed that. "It's not programmed selling, but investor panic," he said.

The selloff on Wall Street echoed plunging prices earlier yesterday on exchanges around the world. London, Hong Kong, Paris, Amsterdam, Milan and Frankfurt all registered record one-day declines.

"There's bedlam and panic out there right now," said Larry Wachtel of Prudential-Bache Securities. "At some point somebody will take a stand. But at this point it's hard to say who will come in and support it." It was Wall Street that began the international selloff last week, with the Dow, sparked by renewed trade fears, falling a record 235 points.

In yesterday's trading, there appeared to be panic everywhere. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Galbraith: No total depression

By WOLF BLITZER

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent WASHINGTON. — John Kenneth Galbraith, the Harvard University economist, said the stock market's record collapse yesterday was "eminently predictable," given "the basically unstable" situation facing the U.S. economy.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Galbraith blamed the huge U.S. trade deficit which has had "the effect of placing a lot of money in nervous foreign hands."

He also cited "the sheer volume of speculation" that has afflicted Wall Street in recent years. The Dow-Jones Average of major stocks on the New York Exchange yesterday fell a record 508 points — a loss of 23 per cent. Over 600 million shares were traded, also a record. It was the worst single day's collapse on Wall Street in American history.

Thus, Galbraith said, yesterday's drop was worse than "Black Tuesday" and "Black Friday" in October 1929 — the panic-stricken collapses on the stock market which helped to trigger the Great Depression.

"In magnitude," he added, "the collapse is comparable to the autumn of 1929." He accused what he described as "young, largely inexperienced and greedy investors" on Wall Street of helping to trigger the collapse. "This shows that fools and their money are eventually separated," he said.

(Continued on Page 9)

● Panic selling in London

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — An unprecedented wave of panic selling engulfed the London Stock Exchange yesterday, wiping an astounding 11 per cent off the share market value in a crash six times the previous record one-day fall.

The collapse, sparked by a renewed crisis of confidence in the U.S. economy, followed similar slumps in Hongkong, Australia and Tokyo — which all suffered worst-ever share falls.

In early trading on Wall Street yesterday, the Dow Jones Index was down some 195 points to 2,052, following falls all last week in the wake of disastrous U.S. trade figures.

London dealers spoke of yesterday's development as "the day on which fear overcame greed," and many believed that the 15-year stock exchange boom here was over.

Ironically, the UK economy is generally believed to be in good shape, and the falls are a testimony to the truly worldwide nature of share-trading in the electronic age.

The government's BP share offer, scheduled for later this month, was (Continued on Page 9)

● Historic fall in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (AFP). — West German shares suffered a historic fall yesterday, with the Commerzbank index closing down 132.5 points, at 1,744.1, representing a fall of 7.6 per cent. But some leading shares showed falls of more than 10 per cent on Friday. Among these were Daimler-Benz, Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank, AEG and chemical shares. The Commerzbank index of 60 shares, on the basis of 100 in 1953, has never before fallen by so much in one day, the bank said. But the index continues to stand well above low points of 650 in 1982 and 520 in 1974.

● Paris prices off 9.7%

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI

PARIS. — The Paris Bourse fell yesterday by 9.7 per cent. "It is definitely a Black Monday," said a broker, "but there is no reason to jump out of the window." Some well-established major shares plunged by 15 or 20 per cent, but no one spoke of panic; every share put on the market found a buyer.

Since the beginning of the financial month, the stock exchange has lost almost 20 per cent. Finance Minister Edouard Balladur, who recently initiated a big move to denationalize large French companies, said last night that small shareholders should not be scared and should keep the few shares they own.



A view of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. (Reuters)

A repeat of 1929?

By SHLOMO MAOZ, AVI TEMKIN and PINHAS LANDAU Post Economic Staff

There is no longer any room for doubt. Never have the financial markets expressed themselves so clearly. Indeed, the trade numbers in yesterday's world-wide stock market collapse seem beyond the most terrifying nightmares of the most convinced pessimists.

The inevitable comparison between events in October 1987 and the historic collapse of October 1929 which triggered the Great Depres-

ANALYSIS

sion of the 1930s, would now seem to favour that earlier crash, at least as regards the scale and speed of the (Continued on Page 9)

U.S. destroys Iranian oil rig

By WOLF BLITZER Post Washington Correspondent and Agencies

WASHINGTON. — Senior Reagan Administration officials yesterday said they expected Iran to ease its interference with navigation through the Persian Gulf following the destruction by the U.S. of a strategically-located Iranian oil rig in the area. They predicted Iran will threaten retaliation against America and an escalation of tensions in the Gulf, but that despite its public posture, Tehran will effectively back down from its policy of attacking U.S. and other flag carriers in international waters.

(See analysis, page 3) The Rostam Platform, out of action since Iraqi jets rocketed it last November, was attacked by four U.S. destroyers at about 2 p.m. Gulf time (1100 GMT).

"The U.S. has entered a swamp from which it can in no way get out safely," the Iranian news agency Irna quoted the head of Iran's War Information Headquarters as saying.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei reinforced this later, declaring, "We will definitely retaliate..." Tehran radio said.

Iran's public bluster was compared to that of Libya. The Libyans dramatically scaled down their involvement in international terrorism following the U.S. bombing of military targets in Libya last year. According to U.S. analysts, the Liby-

ans clearly feared another U.S. air strike.

The Americans warned of further military strikes against Iranian targets if interference with freedom of navigation in the Gulf should continue.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater pointedly said that the U.S. purpose in attacking the oil platform was to demonstrate to the Iranians "that they cannot attack U.S. facilities or ships without consequence."

"The United States has no desire for a military confrontation with Iran," President Reagan said yesterday, "but the government of Iran should be under no illusion about our determination and ability to protect our ships and our interests against unprovoked attacks." The president said the U.S. had informed Iran "of our desire for an urgent end to tensions in the region and an end to the Iran-Iraq war." At the Pentagon, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger described the U.S. action as "a measured and an appropriate response" to last week's Iranian Silkworm missile attack against a U.S. flag vessel "engaged in peaceful, non-belligerent commerce" in the Gulf.

"We consider this matter is now closed," Weinberger said. "We do not seek any further confrontation with Iran, but we will be fully prepared to meet any escalation of military actions by Iran with stronger (Continued on Back Page)

Shultz reportedly sounds out Hussein on talks with Israel

By DAVID HOROVITZ

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent LONDON. — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz flew into London from Cairo last night and sped off immediately to the first of two meetings with Jordan's King Hussein.

Shultz, who is to talk with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe over breakfast today, is expected to brief Hussein on his talks in recent days with Israeli and Egyptian leaders — talks which reportedly did little to advance the Middle East peace process.

It is speculated here that Shultz will be sounding out Hussein on the possibility of direct talks with Israel, without benefit of the international conference umbrella. Unlike Britain, the U.S. has not endorsed Foreign Minister Pines's conference formula, and it is thought that Shultz may even have shifted slightly towards Shamir's position in the course of his visit to Israel.

From London, Shultz flies later today to Moscow, where arms control issues are likely to top the agenda at his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Before leaving Cairo, Shultz had four hours of talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and top ministers on the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in the Gulf and the stalled Middle East peace process.

Shultz said he had no special progress to report on the peace process but detected a pro-peace sentiment that could lead to direct talks between Israel and an unnamed Arab state, apparently a reference to Jordan.

"As much as at any time, I have seen a genuine preoccupation with the importance of peace, a sense of genuine opportunity that would derive from peace," Shultz said. "As that feeling mounts, it may help us find a way to the kind of direct bilateral negotiations as the vehicle for peace."

He cited as an example the 1979 U.S.-brokered peace treaty which made Egypt the only Arab state to have formal relations with Israel.

In Amman, Jordan yesterday reiterated its commitment to an international conference in reaction to reports that the U.S. had dropped its support for such a forum and was now suggesting a new negotiating framework.

Information Minister Mohammed al-Khatib said that neither the U.S. nor Israeli "has the right to decide or renounce moves to hold a proposed forum on Middle East peace." Khatib said that Jordan maintained that an international conference was needed to secure a "just and durable" peace in the Middle East.

IDF officer missing in floodwaters

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT and ANDY COURT

Jerusalem Post Reporters

Navy divers yesterday searched the flooded bed of Nahal Nikrot in the Negev for an IDF officer swept away by Saturday's violent flash floods, without success.

A helicopter crew, however, found two soldiers who were believed to be missing but turned out to be hiking on the high ground of Nahal Geled. The two were surprised their journey had caused concern.

The missing IDF officer, Seren Ahmad Farshi, had gone to the area to stop traffic from entering the river because of the floods.

When the water eventually subsided, a convoy of 15 cars was allowed through, a senior source in the Southern Command told *The* (Continued on Back Page)

Goetz sentenced to six months

NEW YORK (AP). — Bernhard Goetz, convicted of illegal possession of the gun he used to shoot four youths on a subway almost three years ago, was sentenced yesterday to six months in jail and five months' probation.

The judge directed Goetz to undergo treatment with a psychiatrist of his choice. He was also fined \$5,000 and ordered to perform 280 hours of community service.

Water Commissioner Zerah Yishai said that Moriah's abandonment of the project would compel Mekorot to drill a large number of shallow wells in the Judean Hills at its own expense on behalf of the Civil Administration.

Yishai said that wells had been running dry in the area over the past few years, and farmers' livelihoods were being seriously threatened. The Moriah project would have pro-



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Herodion water project dries up

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent The grandiose project to drill a broad-bore deep well between Bethlehem and Herodion, to supply vast quantities of water to Israeli and West Bank consumers, has fallen through, deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-Oz revealed to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday.

The project was due to have been carried out by an American drilling firm, Moniah Enterprises. The firm, owned by a group of fundamentalist Christian investors, was ready to put money into the project jointly with Mekorot, mainly out of religious convictions, it is understood.

Katz-Oz said the investors had totally cooled off, in the wake of pressures exerted by American and

other sources.

Water Commissioner Zerah Yishai said that Moriah's abandonment of the project would compel Mekorot to drill a large number of shallow wells in the Judean Hills at its own expense on behalf of the Civil Administration.

Yishai said that wells had been running dry in the area over the past few years, and farmers' livelihoods were being seriously threatened. The Moriah project would have pro-

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SPECIAL WELCOME TO IDA NUDEL See page 3

Shifrin

The weather at major Swissair destinations

MIN.	MAX.	C	F	C	F
AMSTERDAM	7	12	45	18	64
BRUSSELS	7	12	45	18	64
FRANKFURT	7	12	45	18	64
GENEVA	7	12	45	18	64
HELSINKI	7	12	45	18	64
HONG KONG	24	29	75	84	193
JAKARTA	24	29	75	84	193
LONDON	13	18	55	64	147
MADRID	13	18	55	64	147
MONTREAL	13	18	55	64	147
NEW YORK	13	18	55	64	147
PARIS	7	12	45	18	64
PRAGUE	7	12	45	18	64
RIO DE JANEIRO	11	16	52	61	140
SAO PAULO	11	16	52	61	140
STOCKHOLM	11	16	52	61	140
TOKYO	17	22	63	71	158
TORONTO	7	12	45	18	64
VIENNA	7	12	45	18	64
ZURICH	7	12	45	18	64

THE WEATHER

Forecast:	Partly cloudy to clear.
Yesterday's	Today's
High/Low	High/Low
Jerusalem	51/33
Golan	53/35
Nahariya	56/38
Safed	62/44
Haifa Port	62/44
Tiberias	59/41
Nazareth	63/45
Afula	54/36
Shimon	48/30
Tel Aviv	54/36
B-G Airport	54/36
Jericho	56/38
Gaza	63/45
Beersheba	50/32
Eilat	42/24

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Interns for Peace welcomes Martin Tananbaum Foundation members who pioneered IFP's most successful Jewish-Arab Sports as a common language project with Israel Tennis Centres.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford L. Batkin and Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Burger arrived to participate in a special convocation to be held today at the David Yellin Teachers' College. Mr. Sanford L. Batkin, president of the American Friends of the College, and Mr. Henry M. Burger, chairman of the American board of directors, will be awarded honorary fellowships. Mrs. Ruth Batkin and Mrs. Lottie Burger are both members of the board of directors of the American Friends.

Mimi Stilling Jakobsen, Danish Minister of Social Affairs, will address the annual meeting of Friends of Denmark in Israel, marking the 44th anniversary of the rescue of Danish Jews during the German occupation, tomorrow, Wednesday, October 21 at 8 p.m. at Beit Rishonim in Givatayim.

WALL STREET

Economic Community Commission president Jacques Delors called for a swift convening of a meeting of the G-7 countries following the instability in trading on world money and stock markets.

He told a press conference in Luxembourg yesterday that representatives from G-7 should meet "discreetly and quickly."

Delors said that if the dollar were to fall to levels of around DM 1.60 per one dollar, "the European monetary system would undergo a test by fire."

Brokers were saying the fate of share prices and the dollar were linked—if the dollar is seen to have pulled out of its tailspin, it might steady investors' nerves.

U.S. trade deficits have since 1985 sent the dollar sharply down in value — by more than 40 per cent against Japan's yen and West Germany's mark. But that is only slowly making U.S. exports more competitive, while it is pushing up import prices in the U.S.

Gold, that favoured investor safe haven in troubled times, gained from yesterday's stock and currency market turmoil, and tension in the Gulf, shooting up \$17.75 from Friday to \$483 an ounce in London, its highest since February 1983. In futures trading in New York, the gold December contract was up \$15.70 at \$492.00.

Gold bullion soared Monday to its highest levels in Europe for nearly five years. In London, Europe's largest bullion market, gold closed at \$484.50 a troy ounce, up \$18.50 from Thursday. There was no Friday closing figure after a hurricane-force storm downed power lines and disrupted some London trading.

Jail sentences for would-be attackers of Paris synagogue

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Three terrorists who planned to attack the synagogue in rue Copernic in Paris in December 1985 were given stiff jail sentences by a Paris court last week.

Moher Mohammed Helmi Abdelauf, an Egyptian, was given a five-year sentence, while his two Portuguese accomplices, Joao Da Cruz Morais and Carlos Caetano, were each condemned to three years.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Shamir: Shultz visit proved relations are 'pressure-free'

By ASHER WALLFISH and Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir praised the U.S. yesterday for its "refusal to listen to the advice of certain states and other parties" that Israel should abandon the path to direct negotiations. The U.S. had also refused "to apply pressure on us to agree to ideas whose real purpose is to impose solutions that contradict our basic interests."

In a speech opening the winter session of the Knesset, the premier voiced his gratification at the way Secretary of State George Shultz's weekend visit to Israel had gone.

Discussing the Soviet Union, the premier said that Israel recognized that Moscow had legitimate interests in the Middle East.

Shamir told the crowded chamber that the Shultz "visit is the latest example of the pressure-free relationship that exists between us and our great ally. It was an excellent opportunity to examine peace prospects together with him... and to reach the encouraging conclusion that our thoughts and ideas flow through the same channel even though there are certain differences on certain issues..."

"Let us discuss such differences as

friends and allies."

Circles close to Labour leader and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres claimed yesterday that Shultz had in fact sought to persuade Shamir to agree to some form of "international forum" to launch Middle East peace talks, and that the two men had parted at odds on this key issue.

But in his speech Shamir — like Shultz a day earlier at his concluding press conference — barely touched on such differences, and spoke instead of the atmosphere of harmony that had prevailed between the U.S. statesman and his Israeli interlocutors.

Shamir conceded in his speech that while he implacably opposes the conference format, "others in the government" advocate it. "We will have no contact with the orga-

nization of murderers called the PLO," he warned.

The prime minister said that the achievements of the government in the fields of security, the economy, diplomacy and settlement owed much to the existence of the national unity coalition.

Shamir told Knesset members that Israel was ready for a dialogue with the Soviet Union on the problems of the Middle East on condition that Moscow permitted unrestricted ally and established normal relations.

Israel recognized that the Soviet Union had legitimate interests in the region and was ready for talks with the Soviet government, with the aim of removing misunderstandings and preparing the ground for true peace in the Middle East.

Shamir said that the issue of Soviet ally was in a category of its own, and should be isolated from the diplomatic problems involved in relations between the two countries.

Israel's campaign on behalf of Soviet Jewry was not intended to rescue individuals or to obtain gestures, but to bring about a substantive change in Soviet policy on the ally question. And as long as Jews lived in the Soviet Union they should be free to lead a Jewish life.

so that Israel can appear united on this issue."

This remark triggered some heckling from what had otherwise been a silent and respectful house listening to the premier review the unity government's three years of performance in defence, foreign policy and economics.

Shamir said Israel should not put itself into a straitjacket of time, nor express regrets for chances missed, since not one of its neighbours could or would be able to claim that it had stretched out its hand in peace and been rebuffed.

Shamir repeated his previous call to King Hussein of Jordan to come to the negotiating table, where Israel would meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. "But we shall have no contact with the orga-

nization of murderers called the PLO," he warned.

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Arabs beaten by yeshiva students in Old City brawl

By JOEL GREENBERG and ANDY COURT

Black-garbed students of the Shuvu Banim yeshiva in Jerusalem yesterday beat Arab shopkeepers and passersby on the head with iron bars and smashed shop windows in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City, Arab eyewitnesses said.

Four Arabs, including two elderly men, were hospitalized with head wounds and bruises, and later released. Three yeshiva students were arrested and questioned by police about the incident, which occurred near the site of the murder of Shuvu Banim student Eliahu Amedi last November.

Police spokesman Rafi Levy said a brawl had broken out between the yeshiva students and the Arabs. He said the incident was a case of "hooliganism for its own sake." He said police investigators have not yet determined who was responsible for the violence, and that each side blames the other for instigating the trouble.

Relatives of Hafez Sublaban, one of the shopkeepers injured, said that about 10 Shuvu Banim students ap-

proached his grocery store just off el-Wad Street, and when he got up to serve them, began beating him.

Sami el-Joundi, the owner of a jewelry store on el-Wad street, pointed to his broken shop window and a row of bracelets smashed by the attackers. He said the students had tried to beat him but he ducked inside his shop.

Two other incidents in Jerusalem required police intervention yesterday. At the intersection near the Coca Cola plant outside the Shuafat refugee camp, police used tear gas to disperse Arab pupils who threw stones at passing cars, Levy said.

Later, youths threw stones and burned tyres outside Ibrahimiya College on the road to Mount Scopus. Police said some of the school's students were involved in the protest.

In Jerusalem's City Hall, Shas delegation leader Nissim Ze'ev said he would ask Mayor Teddy Kollek to put a Magen David Adom station in the area of the Arab market in the Old City, to make sure that people attacked would receive prompt medical attention.

Arsonists torch three buses used to bring Gazan workers to Israel

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER Jerusalem Post Reporter

Arsonists yesterday set fire to three buses used to transport Gaza workers to Israel, causing an estimated NIS 56,000 in damage. The vehicles were parked near the Nu-seirat refugee camp between Khan Yunis and Gaza city.

One bus was destroyed and the other two were partly damaged at about 1 a.m., a Gaza police spokesman said. He refused to release the names of the buses' Israeli owners. No suspects have been arrested.

In an incident in Gaza city yesterday, students staged an anti-Israel demonstration in Omar al-Mukhtar Street at about 2:30 p.m. Palestinian sources said. About 100 pupils from three high schools threw stones at soldiers and barricaded the streets. Shops closed after soldiers fired in the air and used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators, but reopened an hour later. There were no injuries and no arrests, the sources said. An IDF spokesman said he had no information on the incident.

Kupat Holim MDs strike at Beilinson, Soroka

By JUDY SIEGEL Post Science and Health Reporter

Almost all of the 100 operations scheduled for today at Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva and the 50 scheduled at Soroka Hospital in Beersheba will be cancelled due to sanctions by Kupat Holim Cholim doctors, who on Sunday resumed their tactic of working to a Shabbat schedule in two or three health fund institutions daily.

The doctors are demanding generous compensation for working a second shift in health fund hospital clinics and operating rooms.

The physicians will meet this afternoon to decide about their next step. It has already been decided, however, to work according to a reduced Shabbat schedule tomorrow at Ha'emek Hospital in Afula and Carmel Hospital in Haifa. On

Thursday, Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot and the Geha mental hospital will be the next institutions to be affected by the sanctions.

Meanwhile, negotiations between Treasury and Health Ministry officials continued last night in an attempt to find a way to head off threatened strikes by government pharmacists, microbiologists and biochemists. There are signs that they are willing to hold off the sanctions if the Treasury includes them in wage negotiations with other medical paraprofessionals.

BASKETBALL.—Maccabi Tel Aviv beat Maccabi Netanya 92 to 74 in the concluding game of the third round of the National league. In Korac Cup play, Hapoel Tel Aviv routed visiting Bratislava of Czechoslovakia 111 to 86.



Waltraud Schoppe, a member of a delegation from the West German Greens Party, lays a wreath yesterday at Yad Vashem.

Herzog meets visiting Greens delegation

By JUDY SIEGEL

President Chaim Herzog met yesterday at Beit Hanassi with three Bundestag members from the Greens Party — at their request — after having met them six months ago during his state visit to West

Germany.

In their 40-minute meeting with Herzog, the German legislators were mainly interested in discussing the Palestinian problem. They be-

Secretary of State, George Shultz to meet with him in his hotel.

Herzog noted that the tragedy of the Palestinians was that the real leaders were afraid to adopt moderate stands for fear of being murdered by the PLO.

Journalists reject reform plan for Broadcasting Authority

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

The National Association of Journalists yesterday flatly rejected a Broadcasting Authority recovery plan drawn up by IBA director-general Uri Porat. The plan was an alternative to a proposal by Education Minister Yitzhak Navon to close down the IBA and to start afresh.

A senior Broadcasting Authority employee last night said that closing down the IBA was not the way to solve the problem. He said the con-

licts in the Broadcasting Authority were not so much the result of tensions between workers and management as a reflection of tensions between the two largest political parties, and that both want to get control of the air waves.

The strike by IBA journalists today enters its 14th day. It has paved the way for the Second Channel to go into full operation and has led Navon to announce that next Sunday he will propose candidates for a new IBA management committee.

Galilee police seize two kilos of heroin

By YOEL DAR

ACRE.—Over two kilograms of heroin, worth some \$200,000, were seized by the Galilee district police yesterday.

Most of the heroin had apparently been smuggled from Lebanon. Po-

lice yesterday arrested 30 Jewish and Arab citizens on suspicion of smuggling or dealing with drugs.

The arrests were made at dawn by 135 policemen who stormed the houses of the suspects in Acre, Nahariya and nearby towns.

We share the grief of our dear friends
Manja and Morris Leigh and their family
of London, on the passing of their beloved son
PHILIP M. LEIGH
Desiree and Yossi Carmel

Beth Hatefutsoth
The Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora
We share the grief of
Morris Leigh and Family
of England on the passing of his beloved son
PHILIP
Beth Hatefutsoth

Tel Aviv University
sends sincere condolences to former
President of the British Friends of Tel Aviv University,
Member of the Board of Governors,
MR. MORRIS LEIGH, MANJA AND THE FAMILY
of London, on the passing of their dear son
PHILIP M. LEIGH

Israel, Britain and Commonwealth Association
mourns with its friend and supporter
MORRIS LEIGH
the passing of his beloved son
PHILIP
and extends sympathy to the family.
John Furman—Chairman

With great sorrow and pain
we announce the death of
a great and devoted friend of medicine in Israel,
the National Secretary of the American Physicians Fellowship
Dr. MANUEL M. GLAZIER
Boston, Mass.
Jerusalem Academy of Medicine
Israel Institute of the History of Medicine

הלוא מן אלה

More than 40 killed when mines explode in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (AFP) — A landmine exploded in eastern Sri Lanka yesterday killing at least 41 people, most of them civilians, security sources said here.

The landmine exploded near Kalkudah, 32 kilometres north of Batticaloa, a seaside resort until the Tamil separatist conflict erupted some four years ago. At least one of the dead was said to be an Indian soldier while the rest were Tamils thought to have fled fighting on the northern Jaffna peninsula. A Roman Catholic priest in Batticaloa told Agence France-Presse by telephone that a second landmine had exploded at Kiran, just north of Batticaloa, killing two more Indian soldiers. The priest, who asked not to be named, said three Indian soldiers had died in the blast near Kalkudah, which he said had left up to 50 people dead.

Tamil rebels have killed more than 200 civilians in numerous attacks in eastern Sri Lanka as the Indian peacekeeping force and Tamil guerrillas have fought it out for control of Jaffna. Guerrillas and civilians allege that Indian troops have massacred civilians in revenge for their own losses, particularly after landmine explosions.

Batticaloa district is under night curfew as Indian troops search for members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the main rebel group, which has refused to abide by the July 29 Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord aimed at ending the separatist conflict.

The last slaughter of civilians was reported by the Sri Lankan military on Thursday when 10 Sinhalese were backed to death by suspected militants near the north-eastern port of Trincomalee. The killings took the death toll in such attacks to 163 — all blamed by the authorities on the LTTE.

The LTTE resumed its campaign against Sinhalese living in the east after 15 of its fighters committed suicide on October 5 rather than face interrogation by Sri Lankan forces.

The mass suicide hardened the LTTE's stand against the accord and led the Indians in turn to launch their operation to disarm the rebels.

Indian troops have launched a manhunt to capture the supreme commander of Sri Lanka's strongest Tamil guerrilla group, Indian sources said here yesterday. In a bid to crush fierce resistance to India's offensive aimed at disarming Tamil rebels, Indian soldiers were searching for the elusive rebel leader Velupillai Prabhakaran, the sources said. They said Indian troops had smashed a rebel headquarters on the outskirts of Jaffna Sunday and destroyed an estimated one ton of high explosives as they pursued their search for the outlawed leader of the LTTE.

It was not immediately clear if Prabhakaran, widely believed to be holed up in Jaffna and directing the resistance, was wanted dead or alive. The 33-year-old rebel, with a price of one million rupees (\$33,300) on his head, leads an estimated 2,500 armed guerrillas and has said that he will never be captured alive. Tamil sources believe that if he dies, or is arrested, the LTTE will virtually collapse.

"The LTTE keeps shifting its headquarters and important leaders. We know of at least six such places. One of the aims of the Indian offensive is to capture Prabhakaran," said an Indian source who asked not to be named. He said Indian troops were still locked in fierce fighting with the LTTE yesterday.

To Sunday, the death toll reached at least 525 LTTE guerrillas and 102 Indian soldiers killed in the offensive which was launched on October 8 to disarm the rebels in accordance with the July 29 peace pact between Colombo and New Delhi to end four years of separatist violence. Prabhakaran "is directly responsible for rejecting the peace accord and the attacks on rival militants and Sinhalese civilians," the Indian source said. Sri Lanka's president Junius Jayewardene has described Prabhakaran as a self-confessed criminal.

Takeshita chosen as Japan's next PM

TOKYO (AP) — Noboru Takeshita, leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's largest faction, will succeed Yasuhiro Nakasone as party president, and thus as Japan's prime minister, officials announced early this morning.

They said Nakasone, who is stepping down as LDP leader on October 30 after five years in office,



Noboru Takeshita (AFP)

made the decision after he was given full authority late yesterday to nominate his successor from among the three contenders — Takeshita, Shin-ichi Abe and Kiichi Miyazawa.

Takeshita, 63, a former finance minister and now LDP secretary-general, is to serve as LDP leader and prime minister for the next two years after the party confirms him as

new party chief at a convention scheduled for October 31.

The Diet (parliament) is to meet in an extraordinary session, expected to be convened on November 6, to elect him prime minister, a post of which he is assured because of the LDP's large majority.

If the issue had not been decided by this morning, the party's 445 legislators in the upper and lower houses of parliament would have voted today on the LDP president.

The contest for the party presidency largely depends on factional strength within the party. Takeshita heads the largest of the five major LDP factions, with 114 members. Miyazawa is second with a 89-member faction, while Nakasone's group has 87 members.

Takeshita, a former finance minister, is known as a skilful maneuverer within his party and as a patient and cautious negotiator, but has little international experience. Abe, 63, who was foreign minister from 1982 to 1986, has travelled broadly and stresses his overseas connections.

Miyazawa, the 68-year-old finance minister, has served in most cabinet posts and is regarded as an expert policy maker with a good grasp of economics, but he is known to be less comfortable with party infighting than the other two contenders.

100 killed, 305 hurt in head-on collision of Indonesian trains

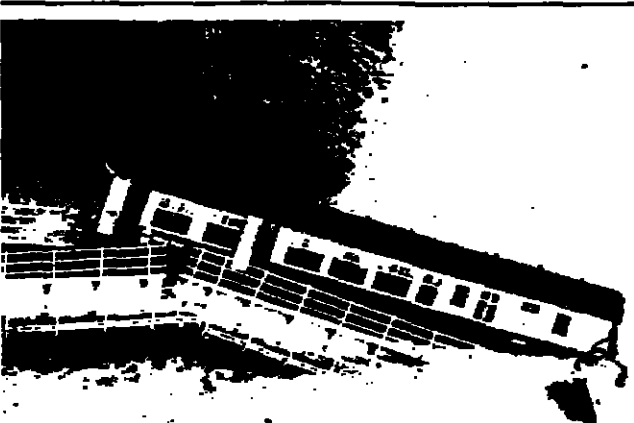
JAKARTA (Reuters) — More than 100 people died and 305 were injured yesterday when two crowded Indonesian commuter trains tore into each other in a head-on collision caused by an apparent signals fault, rescue workers said.

Many of the dead and injured were riding on the top of carriages or clinging to the platforms between the wagons, witnesses said. Some were children on their way to school.

"The carnage was like a scene from Vietnam," said one blood-splattered nurse. "I've never seen so many severed heads and torn limbs." Hundreds of troops worked under arc lights as night fell to free two boys and two adults believed trapped alive within the twisted metal and shattered glass of the two wrecked trains.

They crashed in a south Jakarta suburb early in the morning. Scores of ambulances ferried the dead and injured to six hospitals in the Indonesian capital where emergency wards were crowded with wounded. It was Indonesia's worst train crash in 20 years, police said.

The outbound train hit a train coming into Jakarta at high speed because of an apparent signalling error, railway officials said. Transport Minister Ruslana Nurjadin said a thorough investigation had been ordered into the accident, which was the worst train crash in Indonesia since 1968, when 116 people died in a collision near Bogor, a city south of Jakarta.



Aerial view of the train which plunged into a river when floodwaters swept away a bridge yesterday in the Dyfed region of Wales.

Train in Wales plunges off washed out bridge, four dead

LONDON (AP) — A passenger train plunged off a bridge washed away by torrential rain in Wales on Monday and four people were feared dead, authorities said.

Royal Navy divers were flown in to search one of the train's three coaches, which sank into the swollen river Tywi in South Wales, 36 kms northwest of Swansea.

The driver of the early-morning train from Swansea to Shrewsbury failed to spot disaster ahead because although the bridge had collapsed, the rails were still intact. British Rail said.

In Oxfordshire, west of London, a woman drowned when her car collided with a truck and both vehicles crashed off a bridge into the flood-swollen river Cherwell. The truck driver escaped with injuries but the

woman died trapped below water, police said.

In London, a passenger train and an empty train collided outside the capital's busy Liverpool Street station, British Rail said, adding it did not believe the accident was weather-related. At least three people were injured.

Floods came on top of a storm that blasted London and southern England before dawn Friday, causing 17 deaths. The death toll from the gales went up with the announcement of two further deaths Saturday — a railroad worker killed when a tree fell on him as he was clearing debris off a track, and a man who fell off the storm-damaged roof of his home which he was trying to repair.

Speculation on Gorbachev's abrupt action

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze abruptly left a Soviet parliamentary session yesterday, causing diplomatic speculation they were concerned by an urgent matter of foreign affairs.

The two left the session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) only hours before shipping sources in the Gulf said unidentified jets had raided three Iranian oil rigs, setting at least one of them ablaze.

U.S. television networks said U.S. forces had launched a retaliatory strike against Iran, attacking two Iranian offshore oil drilling platforms and setting them on fire.

Gorbachev and Shevardnadze left the Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin scarcely half an hour after it started. They did not stay to hear a full report on the 1988 Soviet economic plan from planning chief Nikolai Talyzin. Under normal practice, Gorbachev would be expected to stay for most, if not all, of a Supreme Soviet morning session.

Iranian prime minister meets Assad

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — Iranian prime minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi met Syrian leader Hafez Assad yesterday and discussed ways of averting a major rift between Tehran and the Arab states. "Tehran is keen to maintain good relations with the Arab world and is confident that

Syria is the only state qualified to prevent a total breach with Tehran," one diplomat said.

Syria's official news agency, Sana, said the two leaders discussed the situation in the Middle East, including the Gulf, as well as bilateral ties.

The sweetness of your reunion with your sister and your people is mixed with the bitter knowledge that under "open glasnost" an evil Kremlin decree has banned 90% of Soviet Jews from even applying to exit. The rate of emigration has dropped for the past two months.

How ironic it is then, Ida, that as their final act of insensitivity, the Soviets released you to the hand of the man who has long opposed linkage between human rights and trade. We dare not permit Armand Hammer and those who share his philosophy of non-linkage to gain from your freedom.

We are for bettering Soviet-American relations. But before free non-strategic trade, and free cultural exchange, must come human freedom.

We look forward to embracing you and joining together in our struggle for the redemption of our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union.

Center for Russian Jewry/ Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry

Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

Rabbi Avi Weiss,

Pamela Braun Cohen,

National Chairman
210 West 91st Street
New York, NY 10024, USA
(212) 799-8900

National President
1819 H Street, NW, Suite 410
Washington, DC 20006, USA
(202) 775-9770

Swedish spy escape leads to minister's resignation

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Sweden's justice minister resigned yesterday, accepting some of the blame for the escape of a convicted spy who was left unguarded on conjugal leave. (See story, Page 5)

Sten Wickbom, a former judge, who held the cabinet post since 1983, said he was stepping down because he had not apprised himself of vital information that might have warned him that convicted spy Stig Bergling could escape.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, who announced Wickbom's resignation at a press conference, said the uproar over the escape was limiting the minister's ability to perform his job. He said he had not demanded the resignation.

Bergling was serving a life sentence for selling security secrets to the Soviet Union in the 1970s. His espionage was so extensive that Sweden was forced to revamp much of its defence system after he was caught.

U.S. move in Iran was minimum for 'credibility'

ANALYSIS

Hirsh Goodman

The American attack on Iranian objectives yesterday was expected. After all, last summer when the U.S. agreed to reflag 11 Kuwaiti tankers, it was made perfectly clear that an attack on a vessel under American protection would bring American reaction. After the Sea Isle was hit last week by a Chinese Silkworm missile supplied to Iran, the only puzzling aspect to Washington's reaction is why it took the Americans four days to respond.

Clearly the American decision-makers are deeply divided about the wisdom of a move that many fear could only lead to self-defeating escalation in the Gulf, and the U.S. was reluctant to do anything without prior approval and support from both the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti governments. To this end Secretary of State George Shultz left Jerusalem on Saturday for a side-trip to Riyadh, where he received not only the Saudi Arabian government's

tacit blessing for an attack on Iran, but also an overt Saudi statement of support for stringent American measures to stabilize the Gulf, opening the way for yesterday's response.

The U.S. move against Iran was, as one Pentagon official spoke to yesterday said, "the minimum we could do to retain our tarnished credibility." The target was neither a major Iranian facility nor one of great strategic importance; it conveniently allowed the U.S. to make a point with minimal risk to its attacking warplanes.

"What is important is not what we hit," the Pentagon official said, "but that we hit it at all. The lesson will not be lost on the Iranians."

Other American officials, however, are more sceptical. They fear that the attack will teach the Iranians nothing and probably will encourage them to test the limits of U.S. willingness to respond and will put an end to the fiction of American neutrality in the Gulf war. Tehran also hopes, some Americans believe, that Washington's action against Iran will force the Soviets to back Iran more fully than has been the case until now, though there was no indication yesterday that this will prove true.

The U.S. hopes that its retaliatory attack against Iran will be the last major action involving American forces in the Gulf for a long time to come. The growing American presence in the Gulf is not popular with either Congress or the American public. Clearly the Reagan Administration does not want, at this point, either an escalation in the region that might lead to deeper American involvement, or the creation of a local crisis that could jeopardize America's broader agenda vis a vis the Soviet Union.

Or as one American official put it yesterday: "We have fired the first bullet against Iranian territory. I sincerely hope we have not shot ourselves in the foot."

Soviet defence budget

MOSCOW (AFP) — The Soviet Union announced yesterday an official defence budget for 1988 that held steady at 20.2 billion rubles (\$35 billion) but also conceded the figure was far lower than actual spending.

Secret UN file: Waldheim could have been tried in '47

CHICAGO (AFP) — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim could have been tried for "crimes against humanity" in 1947 by a post-World War II crime commission, according to a secret UN file published Sunday by The Chicago Sun-Times.

The newspaper said that according to the file, the UN War Crimes Commission had enough evidence to try Waldheim. The Sun-Times did not specify if the files said why he was not tried.

Waldheim has been accused of involvement in Nazi atrocities in the Balkan peninsula during World War II, but he has denied any wrongdoing. The file, named "Kurt Waldheim — murder and other war crimes," contains 185 documents, the paper reported. It said the file contains photographs, documents and statements from witnesses identifying Waldheim as a key German army intelligence officer in Greece during World War II.

Waldheim was secretary-general of the United Nations from 1972 to 1982. Allegations about his Nazi past mounted in 1986, when he was elected president of Austria. Israel and Jewish groups have demanded public access to UN files on thousands accused of Nazi involvement.

The 17-nation UN War Crimes Commission has been recently meeting in secret to decide whether about 8,000 files should be made public, but some say the files contain unproved allegations.

After Waldheim was elected president, the United States decided to put him on a "watch list" of foreigners not allowed to enter U.S. territory because of evidence of a Nazi past.

297 Renamo rebels killed, 64 captured

LISBON (AFP) — Mozambique government forces killed 297 members of the Renamo rebel group and captured 64 in the last two weeks of September, according to an official military communique.

The communique, monitored by the Portuguese Lusitania agency, said government forces also destroyed 24 Mozambique national resistance (Renamo) bases in three provinces.

Ceausescu's 'playboy' son groomed for bigger things

VIENNA (AFP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, whose family already has a strong grip on the reins of power in his country, has moved his son Nicu from the ministry for youth problems in preparation for bigger things, according to reports circulating in Bucharest.

The reports said Nicu Ceausescu, who was also moved from the leadership of the Communist Youth Organization, had been made governor of one of the country's 40 provinces, but that this was only a temporary move. Last Tuesday, an official statement said Nicu Ceausescu had been given tasks at party and state level but gave no details.

The 37-year-old son of the Romanian president, who is aged 69, has so far made a meteoric rise within the ranks of the country's Communist Party. He joined the central committee at the age of 32, was appointed youth minister a year later and became a candidate member of the politburo at 34. Bucharest analysts said Nicu Ceausescu had the reputation of being something of a "playboy" and was known for his escapades. But among the three Ceausescu children — two sons and a

daughter — Nicu is considered to have the most promising political future.

The analysts said that if his appointment as provincial governor was confirmed it would only be provisional, while he familiarised himself with the power structure before moving on to bigger things. They also highlighted that he could not be expected to stay head of the Communist Youth Organization, which under official regulations cannot be joined by anyone aged over 30.

The Ceausescu family is well represented in the upper levels of the Romanian hierarchy, but till now the president's wife, Elena, aged 68, has had the most prominent public profile. Mrs. Ceausescu, who is first deputy prime minister and head of several state bodies, is considered the effective Number Two in the Romanian leadership.

The situation, unique in the Eastern Bloc, has drawn the veiled criticism of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who during a visit to Bucharest in May stressed the need to fight nepotism.

Nicu Ceausescu's job change comes just weeks after the president ordered a series of reshuffles in the

government, which analysts said strengthened other members of the Ceausescu clan. Stefan Andrei, a former foreign minister and close associate of the president, became deputy prime minister, as did Lina Ciobanu, who is known to be close to Mrs. Ceausescu.

East Bloc analysts reserved judgement on the overall cause of the reshuffle, which in four weeks saw 18 posts change hands within the government and central committee. They said it appeared to be part of an ongoing fight for position as Mr. Ceausescu carries out one of his periodic reshuffles to stop the creation of individual empires within the government. But Romania is experiencing severe economic difficulties and many of the changes have affected the energy sector, which for the past four years has been hit by a severe crisis that has seen industry and ordinary Romanians rationed to just a few hours of electricity and gas each day.

Analysts said they doubted the new appointments would change the situation. A state of emergency in the country's power plants imposed in October, 1985 is still in force with the whole system now under the command of the Romanian military.

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Between 25 and 30 per cent are intermarrying, demography conference told

Assimilation of U.S. Jews said accelerating

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Intermarriage has been increasing among American Jews in the past decade, but fewer of the non-Jewish partners have been converting to Judaism. In addition, fewer children of mixed marriages are being raised as Jews.

These findings were presented yesterday to the World Jewish Population Conference being held this week in Jerusalem.

Prof. Sidney Goldstein of Brown University in Rhode Island estimated that the average intermarriage rate for American Jews is between 25 and 30 per cent, which means that out of every 100 Jews who marry, between 25 and 30 of them marry non-Jews. This also means that among the married couples formed by Jews, in about 45 per cent of the cases the other partner is a non-Jew.

In a study of a large Jewish community in New Jersey, Goldstein noted, it was found that the intermarriage rate increased from 6 per cent in 1964 to 14 per cent between 1975 and 1980, and rose to about 33 per cent since 1980.

The portion of families in this community in

which the non-Jewish spouse converted to Judaism declined from 44 per cent of those marrying during 1971-74 to 27 per cent during 1975-80, and dropped to 12 per cent of those married since 1980.

Intermarriage rates in smaller communities are usually much higher, and have reached 75 per cent in some areas.

In a recent study of the Baltimore Jewish community, it was found that 13 per cent of the Jewish partners in mixed couples had converted to another religion.

Goldstein said that studies in the early 1970s were optimistic about the number of children of mixed marriages who were being raised as Jews. But more recent studies, he said, pointed to fewer children of mixed marriages who were regarded by their parents as Jewish or who were being raised as Jews.

In the Baltimore study, for example, less than half the children of mixed couples where no conversion had occurred were identified as Jewish.

Prof. Egon Mayer of New York, who has conducted several studies on intermarried

couples, said in an interview that there are several reasons for the decline in the number of non-Jewish partners in mixed marriages who convert.

First, he said, opposition among Jews to intermarriage has decreased since the early '70s. At that time there was more pressure from the family of the Jewish partner for a conversion, and this brought results. Now that Jews have learned to live with intermarriage, there is less pressure on the non-Jewish spouse to convert.

Second, more rabbis are now willing to marry mixed couples, which also lessens the pressure for conversion.

Third, the Reform movement has made it possible for many intermarried couples to do without conversion by adopting the rule of "patrilineal descent." This holds that the Jewish status of the children of a mixed marriage may be determined through either the mother or the father.

According to traditional Jewish law, the status of children as Jews is determined only through the mother.

Prof. Paul Ritterband of the City University of New York took issue with the view that intermarriage could mean a net increase in the number of Jews. This could happen, he said, only if at least half the children of mixed marriages were raised as Jews, assuming an intermarriage rate of 20 per cent. Then there would be more children raised as Jews than there would have been had Jews married only each other.

Since actual intermarriage rates are higher than 20 per cent, a much greater proportion of children in mixed marriages would have to be raised as Jews—which is not the case at present.

Ritterband concluded that under present conditions, the notion that intermarriage increases the number of Jews is a "fantasy." The reality, he stressed, is "that a minority of children of mixed marriages (i.e., non-conversionary) are raised as Jews, that the number and proportion of such marriages is increasing, and that even with respect to conversionary marriages, some of the published optimism is not warranted by the hard facts."

One man's campaign to make Israel a 'smokeless society'

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

It is no coincidence that the percentage of Israelis who smoke has dropped from 37 to 30 in the past four years — the same period during which American-Jewish philanthropist Joseph D. Shane has financed a local public anti-smoking campaign.

Instead of building monuments to himself, Shane decided in 1983 — after making dozens of visits to Israel — that he would spend money on "stopping Israelis from committing suicide with a lighted cigarette." Shane, who is 81 but still plays tennis and runs every morning, has never smoked himself. "No one in my family smokes, not my children nor my five grandchildren. It's the expected thing with us."

When Shane, a founder of the Israel Tennis Centres, first suggested financing the anti-smoking campaign here, friends told him to forget it. "Jews will never stop smoking. They're too nervous and pressured," they insisted.

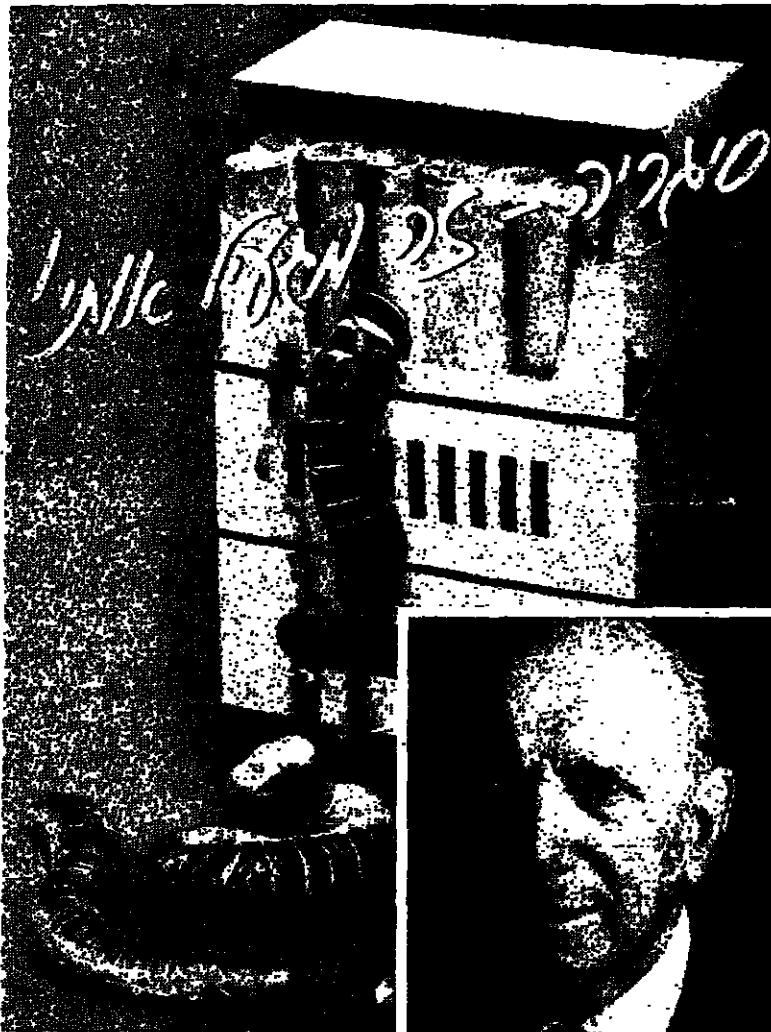
But Shane, who has spent \$1 million to finance the making and broadcasting of public service announcements on Israel Television, now believes that it has become unfashionable among Israelis to smoke and that his message has finally come across.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* in his King David Hotel suite yesterday, Shane said he won't give up his campaign until Israel becomes a "smokeless society," as the U.S. is expected to be in the year 2000, according to its surgeon-general, Dr. Everett Koop. In fact, Shane financed a visit to Israel by Koop four years ago, in which America's top government health official spoke out in many forums against smoking. Koop is expected to visit again next year.

Shane personally obtained permission here to show American anti-cigarette messages, including the film of actor Yul Brynner, who died of lung cancer, and a taped appearance by actress Brooke Shields.

"I spend 75 per cent of my time in Los Angeles on this," says Shane, a lawyer-turned-banker who uses trays to store his gold cufflinks. He actively supports the work of the Israel Society for the Prevention of Smoking, and met this week for 90 minutes with Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino — herself an avid anti-smoker — to press her to expand anti-smoking legislation.

"People groan about traffic accidents, with an annual death toll of some 450, but deaths by cancer, heart attacks and other diseases that directly result from smoking total



Philanthropist Joseph Shane (insert) and the controversial anti-smoking announcement which reads: 'Cigarettes disgust me!'

5,000 in this country each year," maintains Amos Hausner of the society.

The Treasury earns some \$90 million a year from cigarette taxes, but the economy as a whole loses about \$500 million annually — more than the cost of the Lavi fighter — in absenteeism and medical costs due to the damage caused by smoking, says Hausner.

The argument that Israelis smoke because of "pressures" is ridiculous, he adds. It's a simple matter of addiction and of advertising, he asserts. Even Cuba's Fidel Castro has stopped smoking, despite the importance of the tobacco crop to his country's economy.

Shane hopes that the price of cigarettes will double or rise even higher, as a way of reducing consumption here.

He recounts proudly that he recently received a letter from a friend who was asked to leave a well-known Moroccan restaurant in Tel Aviv because he was smoking a Cu-

ban cigar. He is also encouraged by the growing number of waiters that state that they are looking for a worker who is a non-smoker.

"In the U.S., there is a growing number of companies that refuse to hire smokers... It is illegal in America to ask a person's religion or race on an employment application, but it is strictly legal to ask if he or she is a smoker."

The Israeli anti-smoking society's campaign, backed by Shane, will continue, as will the TV messages showing the extent of the damage caused by smoking.

One announcement that had cigarettes turn into crawling worms offended a heavy-smoking local TV reviewer, and also elicited a protest call from the head of the Dubek cigarette company to Hausner when it was printed in a popular youth magazine. But, he says, the message got through to kids.

"Young children tell their parents: 'Don't smoke, or worms will crawl out!'"

World health body okays use of IUDs

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

The intra-uterine device has been given a "clean bill of health" by the World Health Organization, which has just received a report on its safety and efficacy prepared by a committee of experts.

The IUD, used as a contraceptive device by an estimated 60 million women around the world, was called "probably the most effective and reliable reversible method of fertility regulation available to women."

The experts stressed that they were referring to the currently available copper- and hormone-releasing IUDs, "when properly used." In the U.S., lawsuits by women claiming to have developed pelvic infections and been rendered infertile by the Copper-7 and other IUDs caused two manufacturers to stop production of IUDs during the past few years. Fears that the IUD can permanently damage fertility, along with health warnings about the oral contraceptive "pill," have left Western women with very few options in family planning.

The committee was set up by the WHO in response to concern over the decreasing use of the IUD and other methods of contraception. The experts stated that the decision to withdraw the Copper-7, the

Lippes Loop and the TCu-200 IUDs from the American market was "based on commercial and financial considerations rather than on questions of safety."

They called the IUD an "important method of fertility regulation with high continuation rates and significant advantages in convenience of use."

"The newer copper-releasing devices are comparable to oral contraception in terms of safety and efficacy, and the use of IUDs in both developed and developing countries should continue to be supported as a reliable and safe method of reversible fertility regulation."

However, the experts emphasized that women must be screened before they are prescribed IUDs. If they suffer from genital cancer, active pelvic infections or vaginal bleeding of unknown cause, they should not be fitted with such devices.

According to the latest studies, the IUD prevents fertilization of the egg, rather than, as previously believed, the implantation of an already fertilized egg in the uterus. This should answer certain groups who are religiously or philosophically opposed to IUDs because they supposedly kill the embryo, they said.

Religious-secular unity theme of dinner in honour of Yekutiel Federmann

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The message was that unity is strength. It was spelled out at a dinner at the King David Hotel on Sunday by Haifa Chief Rabbi She'ar Yashuv Cohen, Mayor Teddy Kollek, Vice Premier Shimon Peres and the guest of honour, hotelier Yekutiel Federmann.

The dinner was hosted by the Ariel United Israel Institutes in tribute to Federmann's communal service and his commitment to the Jewish people and the state.

Recalling Federmann's pre-state exploits, some of which have been chronicled in the saga *O Jerusalem*, the Haifa chief rabbi raised a laugh when he said that Federmann was described in the book as "the Santa Claus of the Hagana."

The keynote address was delivered by Peres, who made the point that while the concept of unity seems simple, its implementation is difficult.

Searching for role models to present to his largely Orthodox audience, Peres came up with Abraham Isaac Kook, the first Ashkenazi chief rabbi of the yishuv, and Berl Katznelson, one of the intellectual mentors of the Labour Party. Be-

cause Kook put Jewish values into practice, said Peres, he was revered in secular as well as religious circles. And Katznelson, though every inch a secular Jew, was against raising pigs in Israel and also advocated public Sabbath observance.

In a call for tolerance, mutual respect and understanding, Peres warned that any widening of the rift between Orthodox and secular elements would damage the demographic balance of the nation. No community in the world is shrinking like the Jewish community, he said.

Federmann was so overcome with emotion that his words tripped over each other in a throaty mix of Hebrew and English, both delivered in a German accent. He said that throughout his life he had believed in the unity of the Jewish people. "Anyone who doesn't understand this unity can't be a partner in the building of the state," Casting his mind back to the battle for Jerusalem during the War of Independence, Federmann recalled that no-one then asked if the other person was religious. "It was a joint struggle, and we realized then that the only way to succeed was by working together."



The Patriarch of Georgia, Ilia II, who arrived in Israel yesterday for a week's visit as guest of Greek Orthodox Patriarch Diodoros I, visits the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. The Georgian Patriarch is the head of an Orthodox church which is independent of the Moscow patriarchate. Ilia II, 54, visited the country in May 1980, the first such visit by the head of the Georgian church since the 17th century. During his stay, the Georgian Patriarch will call upon Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer. (Text by Haim Shapiro; photo by Scoop 80)

Symposium reveals: Religious camp split on Israeli constitution

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Religious Jews will never accept a basic code of laws for the state of Israel because they insist that only the Torah provides such a code."

That is a basic supposition in most discussions on the adoption of a written constitution. But in a symposium this week, at least some of those in the religious Zionist camp indicated that there was far less unanimity on this approach in the religious sector than there might appear at first glance.

The discussion, organized by Tsomet (the organization of Torah and science researchers), indicated that the question was just part of the larger issue of the nature of the Jewish state. As on other issues, religious Zionists here too seem to have the uncomfortable feeling that they are being squeezed out by the secular forces on one side and the non- or anti-Zionist ultra-Orthodox on the other.

According to Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira, it was not only the religious who objected to a written constitution. Ben-Gurion and others had also opposed it, he said.

Shapira went on to say that, "I doubt if we were right at the time," and added that it would be more difficult today to adopt basic legislation that gave exclusive control over the marriage and divorce of Jews to the rabbinical authorities.

Rather than oppose a Basic Law, Shapira insisted, the religious parties should themselves prepare an alternative framework in keeping with Halacha. There would, he noted, be differences of opinion with secular groups, but Shapira warned against papering over such differences with vague language.

If there is a question of interpretation, he warned, the issue would go to the courts, which had not proved to be particularly partial to religious considerations. If anything, he added, the Israeli courts have tended increasingly to imitate their American counterparts and "take over the role of the legislators."

Even if such a religiously oriented Basic Law were not accepted in full, Shapira argued, parts of it could be introduced as regular legislation, with the cooperation of the two largest parties in the Knesset. "Certainly the Likud, and probably also the

Alignment," would support the measure, he said.

Religious Zionism had sacrificed a great deal in its desire for compromise. "But those who think that we will give up the special character of the Jewish state are mistaken. There cannot be a Jewish state with separation of religion from state."

While Shapira emphasized the role of legislation, Netanyahu Chief Rabbi Yisrael Lau stressed the role of teaching and persuasion. In the early days of the state, he argued, the religious leaders had succeeded in explaining to their non-religious counterparts the importance to the Jewish people of rabbinical control of marriage and divorce. Today, Lau added, they seem to have failed to explain their case on two equally critical issues, the Sabbath and "Who is a Jew."

If religious Jews oppose a basic law, then it is not enough for them to mobilize their political forces against it — they must go out of their way to show why it is objectionable. In fact, Lau added, there are "hardly any" laws on the books today which actually contradict Halacha.

In greeting the conference, President Herzog noted the apparent dichotomy between civil law, which would seem to be open to question, and religious law, which is apparently not open to compromise. In practice, he said, the issue is far more complex.

As for the "status quo" whereby matters relating to religious observance were supposedly frozen at the establishment of the state, this too had been subject to change. It was important, he said, for such change to come through agreement and there should perhaps be a permanent mechanism for effecting such change.

A far less flexible position was expounded by Rabbi Ezra Basri, president of the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court, which recently issued the controversial judgment that William Nakash could not be extradited to France, on the grounds that his wife would then be in danger of becoming an *aguna* or abandoned wife.

Basri recalled that in many parts of the Middle East, the authorities had worked hand in glove with rabbinical courts.

"You cannot have Torah without the power to enforce it," he insisted.

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The Jewish Agency — Israel Education Fund
TENDER No. 81/644/87

- The Jewish Agency (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for the construction of a: **SPRACIOUS AT YAVNE** WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PROJECT RENEWAL.
- The projected construction is approximately 400 sq.m.
- Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Tuesday, October 20, 1987 from the Agency, 17 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, room 717 between 9:00 a.m. — 12:00 noon against a non-refundable deposit of NIS 250.
- A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Sunday, November 1, 1987 departing at 10 a.m. from the entrance to the Municipality of Yavne.
- Bids should be submitted not later than 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 18, 1987 at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
- This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act regarding Registration of Contractors for the execution of Engineering and Construction Works 1968, such contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.
- The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest, or any other bid.

0089-04-22

The Jewish Agency — Israel Education Fund
TENDER No. 81/658/87

- The Jewish Agency (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for the construction of a: **NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE IN TEL AVIV** WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PROJECT RENEWAL.
- The projected construction is approximately 320 sq.m.
- Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Tuesday, October 20, 1987 from the Agency, 17 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, room 717 between 9:00 a.m. — 12:00 noon or from the Engineer's office at the Municipality of Elat.
- A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1987 departing at 11 a.m. from the Engineer's office at the Municipality of Elat.
- Bids should be submitted not later than 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 18, 1987 at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
- This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act regarding Registration of Contractors for the execution of Engineering and Construction Works 1968, such contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.
- The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest, or any other bid.

0089-04-22

In the Supreme Court of South Africa
(Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division)
Case No. 11312/87

In the matter between:
HEALTH BEVERAGES (PTY) LIMITED Plaintiff
and
HYMIE REUBEN MYERSON Defendant

to:

HYMIE REUBEN MYERSON, an adult male businessman formerly resident at 9 La Camargue, Beach Road, Sea Point, Republic of South Africa but whose present whereabouts are unknown.

TAKE NOTICE that by Summons sued out of the Court, you have been called upon to give notice, within 30 (THIRTY) days after publication hereof, to the registrar and to the Plaintiff's attorney of your intention to defend (if any) in an action wherein **HEALTH BEVERAGES (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED** claims:

- Payment of the sum of R250,000.00;
- Interest on the said sum a *tampore morae* to the date of payment;
- Alternative relief;
- Costs of suit.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if you fail to give such notice, Judgment may be granted against you without further reference to you.

Dated at Cape Town this 5th day of October, 1987.

Registrar of the Supreme Court
Fennell Boffman & Galombik
Plaintiff's Attorney: Liberty Life Centre,
22 Long Street, Cape Town. (S Belpyck/15/51833)

0089-04-22

The spy who walked away to freedom

STOCKHOLM (AP). — Convicted spy Stig Bergling did not need a hacksaw to escape from Swedish prison. Knowing the liberal prison system, he simply walked away.

Bergling, 50, fled with his wife after being left unguarded during an overnight visit to his suburban Stockholm apartment this month. He had been serving a life sentence for selling defence secrets to the Soviet Union.

His escape further tarnished the image of the Swedish police and security forces, already under fire for their failure to catch prime minister Olof Palme's assassin 20 months after the murder.

The latest scandal also fuelled debate about the Swedes' liberal penal system, whereby those who have committed serious crimes often serve mild sentences in prisons that would put some hotels to shame.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, calling the affair "extremely serious," ordered a top-level investigation and cancelled an overseas trip to monitor the chase.

"How could this happen?" asked Opposition leader Carl Bildt who said the escape "raises serious questions about the effectiveness of our system of justice and about

the safeguarding of our national security." Justice Minister Sten Wickbom pledged a thorough review of a policy that allows prisoners to go home for as long as 72 hours every two months.

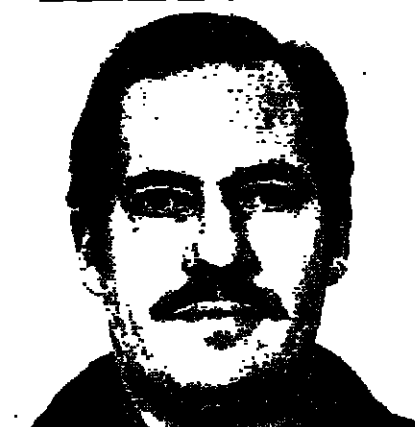
"We must get to the bottom and change the leave system," he said, promising that those responsible would face "the consequences." But Wickbom ignored public demands that he resign over the affair.

Despite its tough talking, the Social Democratic government has given no indication that it is prepared to back away from reforms adopted during the last 40 years that have geared the treatment of offenders more toward rehabilitation than punishment.

Wille Karlstrom, planning director of the national prisons board, said that 41,000 leaves are granted annually to prisoners. He said that less than 5 per cent abuse the privilege, adding that giving prisoners leave allows them "the opportunity to maintain a social network and schooling in how to handle social and other problems."

The prisons are "up to hotel standard," said prisons board official Tomas Pettersson. Each prisoner has his own cell, which comes with a colour television. Inmates can have their own video machines. Por-

Swedes are having second thoughts about their luxury prisons



Stig Bergling... was serving a life sentence.

nography and violence are popular themes, he said. Cases of leniency sometimes arouse pub-

lic indignation. Recently, prison authorities agreed to send a drug felon on a nine-day excursion to Egypt to help him re-enter society, but public outrage led prison authorities to cancel the trip.

Earlier this year a man was sentenced to three years for torturing his 19-year-old fiancée to death by electric shocks. After a public uproar, an appeals court stiffened the sentence to five years.

In another spy case, Lt. Col. Bertil Strober, 55, demanded that he be reinstated in the air force upon his release in 1986, having served three years of a six-year sentence for espionage. The air force tried to fire him but a court invalidated its action because the service missed a 30-day deadline for giving notice of termination.

"This is absurd. What will the world think of us? We will have to pay him full salary until he retires in 10 years," said air force spokesman Gosta Edwards.

Critics say such lenient sentences encourage crime. A government crime prevention agency reported this month that violent crimes have tripled since the mid-1960s.

Bergling's espionage activity in the 1970s was so extensive that it forced the Swedes to revamp their defence system. When he

was granted his first leave last spring to visit his 80-year-old mother, he was kept under close guard. This time he was accompanied by one unarmed guard who checked into a hotel while Bergling stayed with his wife.

The next day the guard found Bergling gone. But a national alert was inexplicably delayed by 10 hours.

Gunilla Arnerdal, the warden of Norrköping prison, said Bergling had been an "exemplary" prisoner. "We supported him all we could. Now he has disappointed us," she said in an interview.

In 1984, Bergling changed his name to Eugen Sandberg. The authorities helped him keep it secret to make it easier for him to start a new life upon release.

Border police were unaware of the name change when the first national alert was issued. An old photograph distributed to border checkpoints further hindered the search.

Furthermore, the police did not watch his wife before they allowed the visit. A perfunctory check might have shown that she, who also changed her name to Sandberg, had rented at least three cars and had been given a bank loan of about \$12,000 a few days before.

Gwen Robinson on the continuing guerrilla war in the Philippines

Living with the 'brutal caress'

NAGA CITY, Bicol Region. — There is a Filipino term for the kind of war going on here. The residents call it *carino brutale*. Literally translated, it means "brutal caress" — a backhanded compliment of a vicious game.

In terms of the guerrilla warfare now wracking the Bicol region, *carino brutale* applies to the on-going series of daring raids and explosions recently launched by local commanders of the communist guerrilla New Peoples Army.

In just two months, the NPA in the Bicol region has blown up five bridges, hijacked trains, taken over whole towns, and sabotaged telecommunications facilities.

Surprisingly few casualties emerged from the wave of attacks, compared to other insurgency-ridden regions of the Philippines. "That's why we call all this *carino brutale*," said Joe Beltrano, an entrepreneur and local chairman for the pro-government political party, PDP-Laban.

Beltrano owns three cars — equivalent to a fleet in his tiny town of Pili in the Bicol region. Sometimes, he says, the NPA hires his cars. Other times, the military is his customer. Both pay the same rate: "I don't care," he said, "as long as they pay."

The *carino* part of the NPA's brutal game comes in on an almost comic aspect of a serious communist insurgency.

One night, after guerrillas had blasted a bridge in the province of Camarines Sur in Bicol, they went further down the railroad tracks and posted a large sign warning other travellers that the track was out. They also considerably built a blazing fire to draw attention to the sign.

Not long before, in a lightning raid on a town in the nearby province of Sorsogon 200 or so NPA rebels swept down aboard trucks and jeeps. They hoisted a machinegun on the church belfry and occupied the place for several hours. During that time they lectured the town folk on their revolutionary programmes and confiscated the firearms of the stunned 25-man police force.

When they eventually withdrew, the rebels did so with confidence — only two days earlier they had taken care of the bridge connecting the town to a major military camp, by using explosives.

In the past month such actions have sparked headlines claiming a "reign of terror" in the six provinces of the Bicol region. Donations for the people of Bicol have flooded into Manila, while local government officials and politicians have started up their plight in the national press.

The NPA claims their curious war is paving the way for a new strategy, the use of sabotage as a "strategic revolutionary weapon."

According to one Communist Party member, writing in an underground newsletter, sabotage "widens the arena of battle" while "creatively developing new forms of struggle."

If that is the case, then the Bicol region has become the NPA's foremost laboratory for the saboteur style of warfare.

The military's response, to pour in extra troops to the region, seems inappropriate to the observer in Bicol. As you fly in to the main town of Legaspi, in the province of Albay, and drive through the region, there is a definite impression of a relaxed kind of peace. Street markets are crowded and across fields of rice, corn and other crops, peasants are bent in their work.

The bombing of power and railway lines has had little effect on these people's lives. It is an intangible war, affecting only a certain strata of Philippine society. "The kind of people who go to Manila to use telephones, and buy imported goods," according to one local priest.

(London Observer Service)

'Fundamentalists' and 'Realists' fight for control of party

German Greens threatened with internal split

BONN (Reuters). — Bitter public debates have exposed a deep split in West Germany's Greens, for nearly 10 years a rallying force for feminists, pacifists, radical activists and opponents of nuclear energy.

Their loose platform of leftist causes and environmental concerns has brought some success, with Greens elected to the federal and several state parliaments.

But fundamentalist Greens, or "Fundis," are now pitted against self-styled realists, or "Realos," in a struggle for control of the party which threatens to bring about its destruction.

"We are in a crisis and our differences on key issues of substance have become increasingly evident," said Otto Schily, one of 40 Green members of the federal parliament.

Petra Kelly, a party founder and perhaps its best-known legislator, said she was "tired and sad because the shine has been lost."

The Fundis brand parliamentary work treason against their goal of total democracy, while the Realos seek alliances with West Germany's main opposition party, the Social Democrats (SPD), to secure lasting influence.

Schily, a leading Realo, says the internal struggle is causing widespread concern in the Greens' local organizations and that the movement could fall apart and disappear.

"There's fear among some that the whole thing will fail," Schily told Reuters. "It would be a great loss

for West Germany if that happened."

The demand by the Fundis that West Germany leave Nato and declare itself neutral is seen as naive by the Realos, who lately admit that an immediate scrapping of nuclear power would be impractical.

Realos in West Berlin's Greens Party, the alternative list, accuse the city's Fundis of being stooges of the ruling Communist Party in East Germany.

Kelly says a hard-line leftist women's bloc in the Greens is aggravating the problem by hounding men in the party. She foresees a split into a "liberal, streamlined Green party" and a dogmatic leftist group.

Jutta Dittfurth, a leading Fundi member of parliament, caused fresh controversy by saying repressive traits in West German society were responsible for a wave of urban terrorism in the 1970s.

Her statement struck a raw nerve

among the Greens, born out of the 1960s leftist student movement, the peace lobby in the 1970s and a strong nationwide campaign against nuclear power.

Until recently, the Greens looked set to become a permanent force in West German politics, with seats in both the federal and several state parliaments.

"The Greens remain a protest movement and have not made the transition to a real political party," said Karl-Heinz Niclaus, a political scientist at Bonn University. "They may be a passing phenomenon."

The Greens saw their political stock plummet in 1987 after years of successes built a nationwide following of between seven and nine per cent of the electorate.

An SPD-Green government in the state of Hesse ended in humiliation last April, toppled by a coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's

ruling Christian Democrats and the Liberal Free Democrats.

Last month the Greens, Europe's largest environmental group, failed to garner the five per cent vote needed to win state parliamentary seats in Schleswig-Holstein. Dominated by the Fundis, the Greens in the northern state refused to pledge parliamentary backing for the SPD.

Experts said this drove many potential Greens voters to the SPD, so as not to "waste" their vote. The SPD candidate Björn Engholm had embraced most of the Greens' demands.

The national news magazine, *Der Spiegel*, said of the Greens' raging internal feud: "With the determination of lemmings, the Greens have plunged themselves into a deep crisis of existence." Engholm showed how the established parties, the CDU, the FDP and the SPD, have adopted environmentalist policies to win over potential Greens supporters.

The SPD's willingness to enter into experiments with the Greens disappeared overnight when Hans-Jochen Vogel, a former justice minister, last June replaced former chancellor, Willy Brandt as SPD chairman.

SPD strategists say that a SPD-Greens pact mooted before last January's national elections was partly to blame for SPD's worst poll losses in three decades. Many working-class voters were scared off, they said.



Rush hour in Shanghai.

(UPI)

Chinese go West in search of fabled wealth

Pierre-Antoine Donnet

BEIJING (AFP). — Going abroad to make it rich is all the rage in Shanghai, with potential emigrants convinced that in the West they can pluck gold right off the streets, says a newspaper published in China's biggest city. The image is so strong in Shanghai (population 12 million) that some people camp out overnight outside foreign consulates so that they can be the first in line for a visa, the Liberation daily says. "If you tell your friends you're going to spend a week visiting Guangzhou, they will be indifferent," the official newspaper said, referring to the prosperous southern city near Hongkong. "But if you say you are taking off for the United States to continue your studies, they will be taken by surprise — and exhibit their jealousy," it said. However, the daily added, 70 per cent of those leaving Shanghai for abroad are actually not students but young workers who often lack qualifications, if not a foreign language.

The phenomenon is not unique to Shanghai, observers noted. It could be seen in any Chinese city since Beijing adopted its open-door foreign policy in 1979, enabling a growing number of Chinese to travel on government subsidies or at their own expense. No official statistics have ever been published in China, but most of those who leave the country by paying their own way do not return — and the resulting "brain drain" is a source of mounting concern for the government. The Liberation daily said the number of Shanghaiers who have obtained a passport for foreign travel at their own expense had grown from 3,000 in 1983 to 10,000 last year. Between January and September of this year, the number hit 14,000.

When asked on their application forms why they want to leave China, nearly all candidates write: "to learn advanced techniques and gain the best foreign scientific knowledge in order to better serve the four modernisations [paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's programme for boosting China's economy and standard of living through agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defence] upon my return," the newspaper said.

But such a statement is not true for many candidates, who are looking to make a personal fortune abroad — mostly in the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, France, Britain and Sweden. Those who lack qualifications are often the keenest to leave China. According to the newspaper, "One sees people who have no experience abroad. They believe rumors that there are pieces of gold everywhere on foreign streets and that they only have to pick them up."

For young, attractive Chinese women, there's a fast way of quitting China — a marriage of convenience with a foreigner. Shanghai has been known to marry Westerners whom they had met only two days beforehand, the newspaper said, adding that the groom is often 40 or 50 years older than the bride. Since early this year, China has adopted several new rules to ensure that students going abroad to study come back, observers said. Otherwise, going abroad is relatively easy for non-students.

The only major obstacle is getting a foreign visa, and many Western countries have taken steps to slow the inflow of Chinese that originated with the open-door policy.

Gwynne Dyer on the issues in next month's Turkish election

The reluctant soldier-politicians

ARTICLES about Turkey often contain the remark that "the Turkish army has intervened in politics three times since 1960." Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the army has been trying to withdraw from politics since the late 1940s — but like the tide, it keeps coming in again.

The Turkish election on November 1 marks the final stage in the army's latest withdrawal from politics. The restrictions placed on Turkish democracy by the coup of 1980 were abolished in the referendum of September 6, and the probable winners in the forthcoming election are unlikely to trigger another military intervention soon.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party benefited greatly from the 10-year ban on political activity by some 240 pre-coup politicians that was decreed in the army-designated constitution of 1982. With all the familiar old faces removed from the scene, Ozal won 240 out of 400 parliamentary seats in the 1983 election.

He has since made great progress in restoring the battered Turkish economy, and seemed a good bet again in the elections due in 1988. But as the terrorist war of the late 1970s (which was made possible by the futile bickering of the old party leaders) faded in popular memory, there has been a growing agitation in Turkey to end the ban on the former politicians.

Moreover, Ozal's government was facing serious international disapproval. Turkey has applied to join the European Community, but the Western Europeans regard the banning of Turkey's former politicians as a grave flaw in the democratic credentials of a potential member.

However, Ozal was not eager to face those men in the 1988 election. He was especially worried by the populist right-wing leader Suley-

man Demirel, five times prime minister, who competes for the same political constituency as Ozal himself.

BACK IN 1982, when the memory of 5,000 Turks gunned down in the streets by terrorists was still fresh, Turks had approved the constitution banning the old leaders from politics by an 85 per cent majority. That majority had undoubtedly eroded, but maybe the voters could still be persuaded to reconfirm the ban democratically. So Ozal put it to a referendum.

It was a dirty and rather silly campaign, with Ozal accusing Demirel of being pro-Greek because the "yes" forces had adopted light blue (the colour of the Greek flag) for their ballot papers. The "yes" campaign responded with equal gravity, insinuating that Ozal's choice of orange for the "no" ballots suggested homosexual tendencies.

The greatest scandal of the campaign was the "pornographic T-shirt" worn by one of Prime Minister Ozal's advisers. Embazoned across the chest was a huge "NO," a word repeated in ever-diminishing size as it dribbled down his chest — ending near the belt (like a woman reluctantly surrendering to seduction) with a tiny "well, maybe..."

And that was just what the voters said in the referendum. The Turks voted to end the ban, but the majority for the "yes" forces was only 113,000 out of more than 23 million votes cast.

For Ozal, it was a thinly disguised victory. Campaigning alone against all the other parties, he had persuaded almost exactly half the population to vote for a continued ban on all their old political leaders. He promptly called a premature election for this November — and if roughly the same pattern of voting is repeated in the

election, he is assured of another five years in office.

The army has stood by quietly as Ozal dismantled the restrictions on the democratic process that the generals wrote into the 1982 constitution. With Ozal's re-election now pretty well certain, it will probably continue to show restraint. And the military can also take comfort in the fact that the larger cities, where almost half the 50 million Turks now live, voted strongly against the return of the older generation of politicians.

The "yes" votes came disproportionately from the villages, where the demagoguery of a man like Demirel and the even more inflammatory appeals of Islamic fundamentalists and ultra-nationalists can still raise an echo. But villagers are a dwindling sector of Turkish society.

FOR OVER HALF a century, the Turkish army has seen itself as the supervisor of a vast project to transform the country from a traditional Middle Eastern tyranny steeped in medieval ignorance into a modern European state. The first stages were accomplished by decree, but since the 1940s the army has been allowing the new society out on a fairly long leash for trial runs with democracy.

The Turks do not all yet have the ingrained habits of political moderation and mutual tolerance that one finds in Switzerland, nor is the army populated exclusively by saints. So there have been some very messy failures by the civilian politicians and some quite nasty jerks on the leash by the military.

But you only have to compare Turkey to Iran or Iraq to realize how far the Turks have already travelled politically, economically and socially — and now democracy is out on another trial run.

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What can be done to make our apartment lives more comfortable during the cold weather awaiting us? According to the experts we spoke to, there is much that can be done — depending on your pocketbook. But it is wise to lay out the money now, the sources all agree, rather than be bombarded with even greater expenses later on.

Civil engineer Reuven Katz owns and operates what he terms a private construction monitoring service and is also a consultant for a number of public bodies including the Israel Consumer's Council. When a building dispute reaches the courts, he is often called in to give his expert opinion. Before speaking on the subject of winterizing the home, he talks about construction in general.

"There is not enough government supervision of the building industry. This breeds a total disregard towards the consumers from the side of the contractors," Katz says, adding that when a home is built improperly, with low-quality materials and not according to contract, the consumer often doesn't know what to do.

"My advice to such persons is to go to court, not so much to receive justice, but to whittle down the damages that they will incur. I believe that the court is a whip against the contractor. The more people use this elementary right, I believe, the higher the regard will be from the

side of the contractors. "When I say to go to court, it does not mean that a person must battle it out there till the end. From my experience, I roughly estimate that about 80 per cent of the cases are settled even before the start of the legal procedures. Another 10 per cent start the procedures but reach an agreement before the end of the trial. In only about 10 per cent of the cases is no agreement reached and the two sides wait it out for the ruling of the court."

The role of construction supervisors like Katz is to keep an eye on the materials and the general standards of building employed by the contractor. If the homeowner comes to him early enough in the building process, he is willing to give advice on what sort of materials should be specified in the contract. He also carries out one-time checks on buildings, including appraisal of a second-hand apartment before it is purchased by someone else.

GIVING TIPS to homeowners on what they should check before the cold weather sets in, Katz starts from the roof.

"If the roof is made of tiles, the most likely place for a leak is around the base of the TV antenna or where the water heater is located. The homeowner should also check carefully all of the seams between the roof tiles."

He adds that all tiles must be checked before winter to see that none are broken or have come loose. According to Katz, every third tile should be tied down to a special, secure wire attachment.

Sometimes, he says, roof leaks are barely noticeable and can be detected only by touching the wood supports inside. If they are moist

Get ready for winter

Yitzhak Oked hears helpful hints on preparing your home for cold, wet weather.



(Israel Sun)

after a rain, there is leakage. In addition, roof drainage systems must be cleaned of all debris even before the blustery weather starts and other leaves and dirt accumulate. Katz advises that some sort of wire netting should be attached before the drain pipes so that no foreign objects will get caught.

He explains that drain pipes should be at least the now-standard four inches in diameter. The pipes should be as straight as possible as debris tends to get stopped up in the curves.

Katz also suggests that the private homeowner or house committee whitewash the roof every year to guard against cracks or swellings. Again, the key place to check for problems is where the antennas or hot water heaters have been put up. If they are not installed properly, they may damage the roof. If roofs are tarred professionally, there is less a chance of this problem arising.

ADA ROITGUR, a consultant at the Advisory Bureau for Conservation of Energy at the Ministry of Energy, stresses the great importance of insulating the roof before wintertime. If it is made of tiles, its insulation must be inserted between the tile area and the ceiling.

For a roof that does not consist of tiles, there are several types of insulation materials available, the most widely used being polyurethane coated with white paint or polystyrene plates with gravel on top.

Mordechai Hareli, deputy director of the Building Centre of Israel, says that a good way of insulating non-tiled roofs is using two layers of black bitumen with sheets of fibreglass sandwiched in between. He adds that depending on the roof, several such "sandwiches" can be

used. The layers are then covered with sand and white paint.

Hareli advises not to use floor tiles on the roof because they must be laid on top of about five to seven centimetres of sand. Because of this, the tiles can never be hermetically sealed against rain water, and moisture that seeps in may only be discovered three to four months after winter starts.

"Good roof tiles do not let water seep through," says Hareli, who emphasizes the need for roofs to be planned with correct angles.

Reviewing problems connected with walls and windows, construction supervisor Katz advises regular checks to ensure that there are no cracks and that water is not coming in. To ensure that windows do not rattle during windy winter days, he suggests consulting an expert for special materials to prevent air leakage and noise.

Where windows are concerned, the optimal solution is the use of double-glazed windows, according to Katz, who claims that they provide excellent insulation against wind and noise. Condensation inside windows, he claims, results from bad insulation and improper ventilation in the home.

Roitgur contends that walls may become mildewed due to such condensation, and that the best idea is to keep windows open as much as possible during the winter months.

"But remember not to turn on the heater and ventilate the rooms at the same," she cautions.

Asked about the mouldiest places in the home, she says that the likeliest spots are the kitchen, bathroom, rooms where wash is put out to dry, and rooms where a number of persons are living or sleeping close together.

ANYONE WHO IS serious about giving first aid will welcome the publication of the most comprehensive book on the subject — nearly 500 pages — ever produced in Hebrew by the Centre for Educational Technology and the Israel Defence Forces medical corps.

The impressive volume, sold in bookstores for NIS 55, has over 1,000 coloured illustrations and detailed explanations on how to cope with injury and illness. First aid in case of terror attacks, traffic and work accidents, injury on the battlefield, heart attacks, frostbite,

drowning, and even childbirth are among the topics covered.

The thick volume was written by Ilan Yeshua, who is about to complete his medical studies at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, and who has participated in most of the first-aid programmes

available in the country. For the last 10 years, Yeshua has specialized in educational first-aid programmes for the IDF medical corps. He works at the Centre for Educational Technology in Tel Aviv, which was established by the Rothschild Foundation, and has devoted himself to promoting first aid at Magen David Adom, Kupat Holim Clalit, the Health Ministry and the Civil Defence force.

He was assisted in writing the book by Dr. Ya'acov Adler of Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital and by physicians who are experts in the field. According to Yeshua, the finished product is meant for people who want to study first aid in a comprehensive, serious way, whether they are MDA staffers, army medics, nurses, medical students or even full-fledged doctors and dentists.

Although the average citizen can't be expected to digest all of the instructions, it would be a good idea, the author suggests, for parents to study the sections on children, and for relatives of heart patients to learn how to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino recently attended a ceremony marking the publication of the book, which is called *Ezra Rishona Be'matzvel Herum (First Aid in Emergency Situations)*. She stressed the importance of large sectors of the population learning how to administer first aid.

By special arrangement, the volume is available for only NIS 41 at the Gastalil bookstores at 12 Rehov Hasharon in Tel Aviv and 4 Rehov Hayatzek in Haifa.

ONE WOMAN HAD twins recently, but gave birth to one of the babies at home and the second in the hospital. This split birth was necessary because the second baby was a breech case (backside first) and required special medical treatment.

The woman, previously the mother of three and a resident of Rehovim near Haifa, went into labour at home and her husband called Magen David Adom. She was helped to give birth to the first baby on the spot, but the medics saw that the second needed the services of Rothschild Hospital. In the ambulance, a doctor helped her "hold on" and kept the baby from coming out. Half an hour after the first baby emerged, the second was born. Both of them and their mother are healthy.

ISRAELI MEN who don't like to wear neckties now have a good excuse. It seems that too-tight ties can interfere with your vision.

They then examined 94 men in law and business offices. They measured the neck circumference of each, with and without their ties. Two-thirds of the men wore collars and ties classified as tight — smaller in circumference than their own necks. The men were then tested for a visual discrimination test. The researchers tested critical-flicker frequency (reacting to changing frequencies of a blinking light).

Tight neckware clearly slowed the

Emergency!



Health Minister Arbeli-Almosino receives a copy of the first-aid book from author Ilan Yeshua. Prof. Adler is in centre.

This was discovered by Leonora Langan and Dr. Susan Watkins of the College of Human Ecology at New York's Cornell University, and reported in the October issue of *Psychology Today*. The researchers hypothesized that the pressure of a shirt and tie might interfere with the supply of blood to the brain and sensory organs, especially the eyes.

They asked an ophthalmologist to check the retinal veins of a man wearing a too-tight tie. When the collar band was 1.27 cm. smaller than the man's neck, the pulsing of the veins was no longer perceptible, suggesting a decrease in blood supply to the retina.

men's response times; their speed did not immediately recover after their collars were loosened. Computer operators, jet pilots and others whose jobs demand good visual discrimination should, say the researchers, loosen their ties before they sit down to work.

IF YOU LIVE in a relatively old apartment building, you should periodically check the water tank on your roof. The former comptroller for water quality of the Tel Aviv district of the Health Ministry, Asaf Dromi, warned recently that these tanks can be carriers of disease. Insects, bird droppings and bacteria can thrive inside if the water tank is open.

In recently-built housing, water tanks cannot be opened by non-experts, but when they age, erosion can produce holes.

Writing in *Biosphere*, a publication of the Interior Ministry's Environmental Protection Service, Dromi warned that apartment committees should check water tanks on

THE HEALTH SCAN

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

the roof to ensure that they are in good shape and that the water is protected from the elements. Several kinds of stomach disorders and other infections can result from open water tanks, he said.

A DRUG developed in the U.S. that has been found to reduce dramatically the blood-cholesterol levels in patients with very high levels will soon be manufactured and marketed in Israel as well. Lovastatin, developed by the Merck company, was recently approved for use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. It has been found especially useful when the very-high-cholesterol patient adopts a special diet.

Lovastatin was developed thanks to the efforts of two U.S. doctors who received the 1985 Nobel Prize for Medicine for their efforts.

The Reizel company in Israel, which is Merck's sole representative here, has asked the Teva pharmaceutical company to produce it. Meanwhile, Reizel is preparing a publicity campaign to get the public to understand the health dangers of high blood cholesterol. A booklet, aimed at the general public but especially at teenagers, will be distributed free to explain the need for sport, to give up (or never take up) smoking, and to follow a proper diet.

Lovastatin is expected to enter the market in 1988, and will be available only with a doctor's prescription.

KUPAT HOLIM Meuhedet has started to offer a free six months' membership to university students in their first year of study. They will be fully covered during that period for doctors' visits, hospital care and laboratory tests. Instead of requiring them to register in person, the health fund has enabled new students to send a note (or clip out a coupon from the newspaper) to the health fund headquarters at 100 Rehov Arlosorof in Tel Aviv.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

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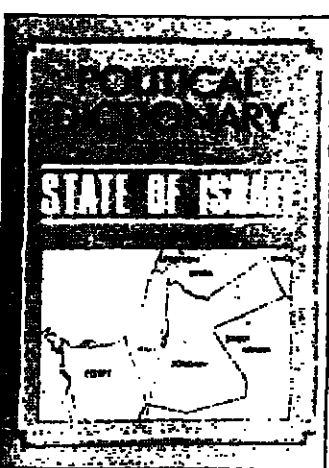
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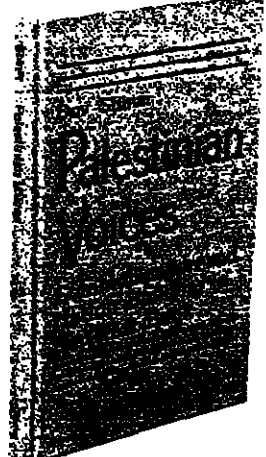
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הכרזה מן האל

Government red-tape stalls anti-bureaucracy project

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — A one-stop office, designed to smooth the path for foreign businessmen seeking to invest in Israel, has itself been stalled by government inertia, Ehud Gera, chief operating officer of Operation Independence, said this week.

About a year ago, Gera said, the Operation Independence Task Force presented the government with a position paper urging the establishment of such an office. The government swiftly passed a resolution approving the project and decided that the office would be located within the Industrial Development Bank, which is jointly owned by the government and the major Israeli banks.

"Nothing came out of it," Gera said. "It was promised to us over and over again, the last time in June." But Gera said he and Max Fisher, chairman of Operation Independence, will press their case next week when they meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Bank of Israel head Michael Bruno.

The programme is designed to provide assistance and guidance to



Max Fisher



Ehud Gera

foreigners interested in setting up offices in Israel, but bewildered by the local customs, language and business climate. As conceived, a businessman could go to the centre, which would house desks from the various authorities a fledgling enterprise must deal with. A guide would help the foreigner deal with such bureaucracies as the Lands Authority, Bezek and the municipalities.

The idea is based on a similar authority created by Ireland, which has had considerable success.

In an unrelated development, Gera said that Operation Independence had matched a large U.S. luggage importer with a leading Israeli plastics manufacturer and negotiations are underway toward starting a soft-luggage factory in Israel that would employ 200 people and export products worth \$20 million yearly.

Representatives of the luggage importer, as well as manufacturers from South Korea and Taiwan, will hold talks in Israel next month, he said, but he declined to identify the companies involved.

Operation Independence is a co-operative effort between business and government designed to increase exports and cut Israel's dependence on foreign aid.



A model of designer Karl Lagerfeld presents an evening dress during Lagerfeld's 1988 Spring/Summer ready-to-wear fashion show in Paris. (AFP)

New for the Japanese: U.S.-made chopsticks

HIBBING, Minnesota (Reuters) — A small American company is shipping millions of pairs of chopsticks to Japan.

Lakewood Forest Products in the northern U.S. state of Minnesota exported 12 million pairs in one recent week — and production is not yet in full swing.

Company president Ian Ward told Reuters in an interview he eventually wants to become the world's largest chopstick producer.

Rising demand for disposable chopsticks in Japan, combined with declining domestic timber production, have left the traditional eating utensils in short supply.

Ward said that within six months, Lakewood should be making seven million pairs of chopsticks a day for homes and restaurants in the Far East.

The potential market is substantial. According to Ward, the Japanese government has estimated Japanese diners use and discard 130 million pairs of chopsticks a day.

Situated near huge stands of aspen trees in this Minnesota town, Lakewood's plant is highly automated.

Fibre-optic devices measure each chopstick, while cameras linked to computers scan each pair for defects.

By next spring, when the plant should be at full capacity, Lakewood hopes to carve 99 pairs of chopsticks a second from the tall Minnesota aspen.

According to Ward, the technology, borrowed from makers of lollipop sticks, gives Lakewood an advantage over Japanese factories, where chopsticks are generally made by hand.

"We have a plant with about one

sixth of the labour content of Japanese companies," he says.

The chopsticks cost Lakewood 4 cents a pair to make, while Japanese distributors are willing to buy them for 57 cents.

Lakewood is still absorbing start-up costs. It will probably lose 1.8 million dollars, or 30 cents a share, in its fiscal year ending October 31, Ward said.

But he predicted Lakewood would make a profit next year and would earn about three million dollars, or 50 cents a share, by fiscal 1989.

Because of the abundant supply of aspens in northern Minnesota, the Lakewood plant has a raw material advantage over Japanese producers, Ward said. In Japan, chopsticks were made from either 'shina' or beech trees, he said. Supplies of these were declining and importing raw wood from western North America was expensive.

In order to make pure white 'genroku' chopsticks preferred by many Japanese, Lakewood selects high-quality aspen.

He could not say how many chopsticks each tree produced, but plant officials said the factory would use 600 trees a day working six days a week, 24 hours a day.

Lakewood had to weather some local opposition as it built its plant and sought state loans.

During last year's Minnesota gubernatorial race, some politicians said it was incongruous that an American company would be shipping chopsticks to the Orient.

"They said they found it bizarre, and urged in campaign advertisements that the money go toward other economic development projects," Ward said.

Secret of a remote south-western wilderness town

China's billion-ton ore treasure

By ANDREW ROCHE

PANZHUA, China (Reuters) — This pioneer town which grew out of a remote south-western wilderness is at the heart of China's efforts to exploit huge reserves of strategic metals.

Panzhuo, a steel manufacturing centre in Sichuan Province, owes its existence to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's orders in 1965 to establish an industrial base safe from enemy invasion.

It also lies at the heart of what Chinese officials say are the world's largest deposits of titanium, used in spacecraft missiles and jets.

Company managers are cautious about providing details of export plans for the light, strong metal, but the city's state-run metallurgical mining company says the deposits, trapped in low-grade iron ore, total one billion tons.

Panzhuo was closed to foreigners until last year, when the mining company made its first exports of

small quantities of titanium to Japan.

Extraction techniques, using Chinese-developed technology which visitors are warned not to photograph, has advanced slowly, with production in 1986 of titanium concentrate totalling 20,000 tons.

Officials also estimate details of export plans or prices, but one said: "We want to explore more markets, we have only just begun. Prices will have to be negotiated according to world markets."

Officials also estimate Panzhuo's reserves of vanadium pentoxide, not yet as widely used as titanium, as the world's third largest at 30 million tons.

It is present in low concentrations of iron ore but the company does not yet have the necessary extraction equipment.

But a mine manager said: "We welcome foreign businessmen to co-operate with us." Industry sources estimate China's production of va-

niadium at 12.5 per cent of world output of about 40,000 tons, dominated by the Soviet Union and South Africa.

Advanced industrial countries are by far the biggest consumers of strategic metals and industry sources say western countries are worried at their lack of big vanadium reserves. Panzhuo, a city of 800,000 people, was settled in a thickly forested valley by pioneers who lived in tents at first.

They were responding to Mao's call for a "third line" of defence in China's interior against feared Soviet or American attack.

It still faces transport difficulties and its industry is largely equipped with 1960s-level technology. The policy which led to its creation has been discredited as economically disastrous.

But the huge deposits of iron ore and rare metals mean the now middle-aged settlers and their children are at last tasting the good life.

Paris backs out of deal to buy planes

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — France has shelved plans to buy from Israel several used Lockheed Hercules transport planes at a cost of \$60 million, reportedly because of the political controversy negotiations over the deal have provoked in France.

According to *Jane's Defence Weekly*, France may reconsider the Israeli deal once it has completed the purchase from Lockheed-Georgia of six new Hercules.

For the time being, though, the negotiations for the purchase of five or six of Israel's second-hand Hercules, manufactured in the early 1960s, are off.

The planes, which average around 13,000 flight hours each, are estimated to have about half their expected life left.

More financial assistance for Arab councils

By YOEL DAR

For The Jerusalem Post

NAZARETH. — The Interior Ministry in conjunction with the Finance Ministry and other offices dealing with Arab affairs have approved a new plan aimed at extricating Arab local councils from their financial crisis.

According to the new plan, the Interior Ministry would cover the accumulated deficits of twelve out of 47 Arab local councils in Galilee and the Little Triangle, pass on NIS 15 million for development projects for all local councils, and increase the current budgets by NIS 4.5 million this year.

Arab mayors expressed their reservation over the new plan. They claim that they need at least NIS 50 million to cover all their deficits and to repay standing debts and not NIS 30 million as the ministry has already determined.

They also are not satisfied with the list of the twelve local councils which are due to take the main share of the money. Several Arab officials complained that the plan had been approved in the beginning of the summer but until now they did not receive any funds. They threatened that if the ministry does not respond to their demands they will soon close the town halls and return their keys to the Interior Ministry.

Reagan: protectionism endangering us

SOMERSET, New Jersey (AP) —

President Ronald Reagan said recently that the record expansion of America's economy is now in danger because of protectionist trade legislation pending in Congress.

In remarks prepared for a visit to a Somerset Technologies company plant in New Jersey, Reagan boasted that the economy has achieved the longest peacetime expansion in history, 59 months, as of October.

He said poverty and unemployment rates are down while nearly 14 million people have found jobs. "But it's my duty to tell you this miracle all of you've worked so hard to accomplish — all that America

itself has worked so hard to accomplish — all this is now in danger," Reagan said.

"Some down in Washington seem determined to destroy our economic expansion," he said.

Specifically, Reagan attacked "the constant threat of protectionist, anti-trade legislation" in Congress.

"We are working with Congress now to fix the proposed trade bill so that it won't be anti-jobs, anti-growth and anti-consumer, so that it won't be a bill that closes us off from foreign markets and so that it won't be a bill that would hinder your affiliate in Japan," Reagan said.

Mail stolen from Haifa ship containers

By JUDY SIEGEL

The Postal Authority is concerned about a number of break-ins to containers of overseas mail that arrive by ship at Haifa Port, the most recent having been discovered on October 12.

The authority reported last week

that in one instance mail was removed from a container while aboard ship. Some of it was stolen, and other envelopes and packages were strewn about and damaged. In other cases, the mail containers were broken into while standing inside the Haifa Port terminal.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 6 The end-product of a profitable investment (5,8)
- 8 Naturally they can't do a dry run (6)
- 9 Metallic lustre found on minerals closely associated with Goethite (8)
- 10 Scrutinise a sound agreement (3)
- 11 It could be the prelude to rising trouble (6)
- 12 Tyranically cruel little boy Annie gets worried about (8)
- 14 Do some broadcasting from 'T' raves? (7)
- 16 Begins to grow vegetables (7)

DOWN

- 1 Kind of speech that's reported (8)
- 2 Intimate and secure blood relationship? (5,3)
- 3 Chinn's most highly praised root-crop? (7)
- 20 A busy worker told to go in for one who hasn't reported for duty (8)
- 23 Parsimonious Kipling hero taken in by an enemy agent (6)
- 24 Put in a small island (3)
- 25 Very large mouser in a tizzy on being turned in (8)
- 26 Particularly nice little cake (6)
- 27 Suck refuge in the church (4,9)

4 Enter into a decline with little hesitation (6)

- 5 Small falcon that did wonders for Arthur (6)
- 6 Piece of office equipment I throw out before it can be replaced (6,7)
- 7 Profound dislike of the ocean? (4,9)
- 13 A gold-plated boat propeller (3)
- 15 A heavyweight not viewed retrospectively (3)
- 17 Earmark a cheque for the future (8)
- 18 The prototype of a girl in love, possibly (8)
- 19 Tantalising upset about a gin cocktail (7)
- 21 I've got it in Greek translation (6)
- 22 Where motors are assembled in Norway (6)

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QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Slow, 3 Progress, 5 Evict, 10 Grouser, 11 Elm, 13 Philately, 14 Police, 16 Depend, 18 Old Barley, 20 Gum, 22 Heather, 23 Lucid, 25 Trapping, 26 Able, DOWN: 1 Swede, 2 Obi, 4 Regain, 6 Ground, 8 Easter Egg, 7 Strayed, 9 Stop, 12 Maladrance, 14 Prophetic, 15 Tenshoop, 17 Martin, 19 Yell, 21 Midge, 24 Cub.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Barley (5)
- 4 Scuffer (7)
- 8 Arch (7)
- 9 Object (5)
- 10 Public (6)
- 11 Part of broken set (7)
- 13 Kye amurously (4)
- 15 Plundering (6)
- 17 Coloured paucity (6)
- 20 Kous (4)
- 22 Shrike (7)
- 24 Hotel servant (5)
- 26 Tendency (5)
- 27 Funny (7)
- 28 Unaffected (7)
- 29 Creamery (5)

DOWN

- 1 Sitting-room (7)
- 2 Bird of prey (6)
- 3 Rich cheese (7)
- 4 Place of learning (6)
- 5 Cheese (5)
- 6 Artless (7)
- 7 Currier (5)
- 12 Adorn (4)
- 14 Miter (4)
- 16 Omen (7)
- 18 Spring huck (7)
- 19 Lousy (7)
- 21 Attack (6)
- 23 Gloomy (5)
- 25 Mole-skin-loving true (7)
- 27 Small South African antelope (6)

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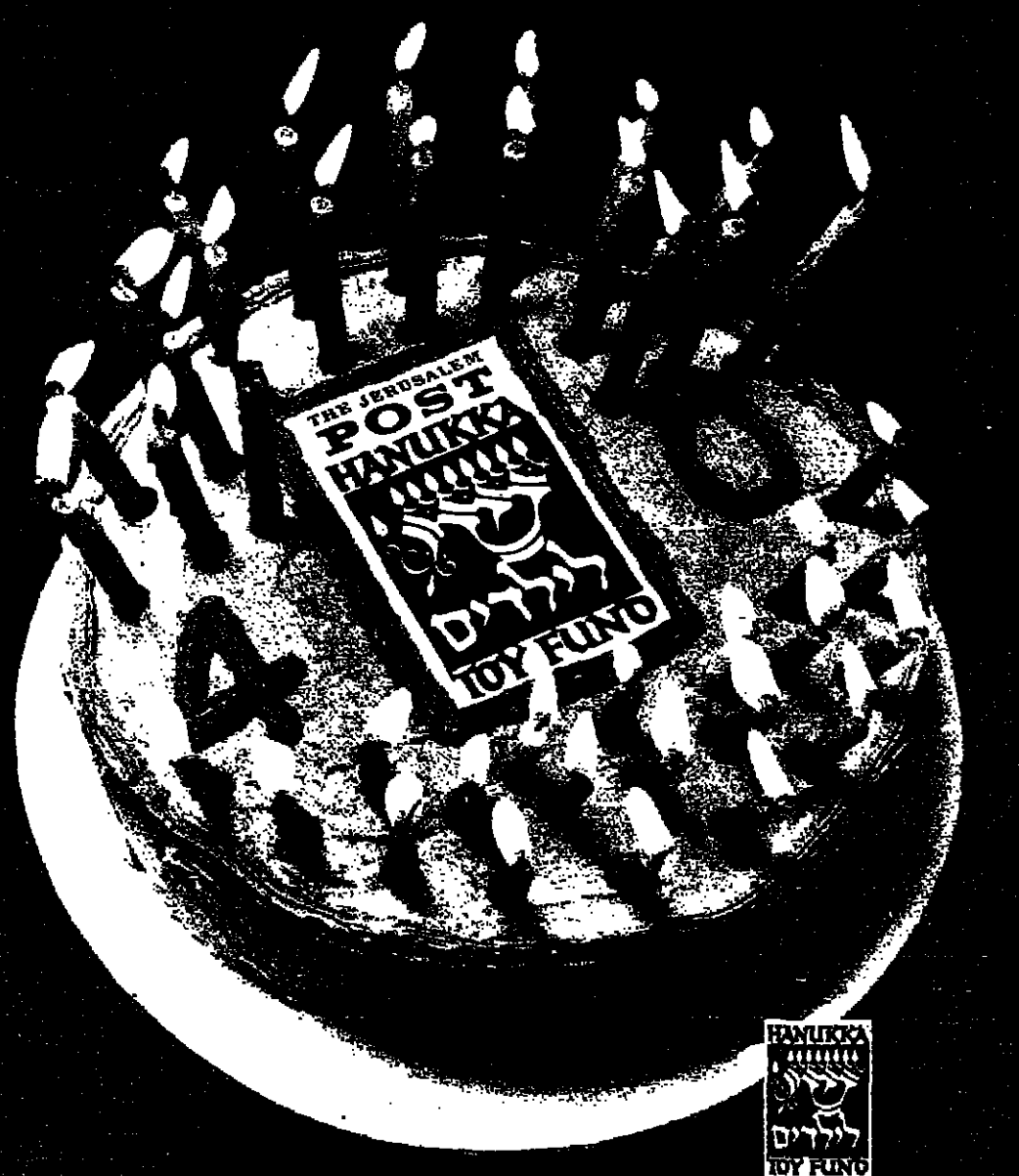
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האזנה מאלו

New trade union confederation threatens strike

By JEFF BLACK

The unions of academic professionals yesterday threatened a one-day strike next month if the Treasury turns down their demand for a 20 per cent wage rise. Yitzhak Raz, the head of the Engineers Union, said these unions are demanding a similar pay rise to that recently awarded to top-level state officials such as Knesset Members and judges.

On Sunday night, eight professional unions - the engineers, high school teachers, physicians, pilots, university lecturers, social workers, defence establishment researchers and academics in the social sciences and humanities - decided to set up a federation to pursue their collective wage demands.

According to officials within the Engineers Union, the establishment of such a federation does not signal a breakaway from the Histadrut even though five of the unions within the new federation failed to sign the Histadrut-sponsored public sector wage accord. The doctors, high school teachers and university lecturers are already outside the Histadrut framework.

Raz declared yesterday that the recent NIS 75 public sector wage rise only constituted a 2 per cent increase for his members while adding an extra 15 per cent to low-paid workers' pay packets. If the low-paid workers and the top-level politicians and administrators were getting such big raises in percentage terms, he said, the professional unions were also entitled to demand a comparable rise. He added that if Knesset Members and other top-level officials agreed to limit themselves to the NIS 75 increase, then the professional unions would drop their demands.

The establishment of the trade union federation still has to be formally approved by all the individual unions although on Sunday, the union leaders already elected Dr. Ram Ishai of the physicians union to head the new body.

Histadrut officials yesterday described the federation as a collection of elitist groups. They poured scorn on the possibility of the federation negotiating any collective wage agreements, saying there was no common denominator between the individual members.

The decline of the Histadrut

FINE PRINT
SHLOMO MAOZ

The declaration of eight professional unions in favour of establishing a new labour confederation reflects the deterioration of the Histadrut's status. Three of the unions involved are already outside the Histadrut, while the rest have refused to sign the recent Histadrut-government wage accord.

This decline in status, which began over two decades ago, stems from a lack of vision within the 67-year-old national labour federation. The common factor among those leaving the Histadrut is that many of them are high-level earners and the majority have a university education.

The difficulties in obtaining the correct medical treatment, and the necessary medicine on time, has led thousands of patients - Histadrut members - to look to other health funds for better treatment. It takes years for the Histadrut's health fund

to adjust to the changes in today's world. Meanwhile, other health funds gain more members at the expense of the Histadrut.

The second field in which the Histadrut is losing its power is within the pension funds. At one time, the labour federation controlled most of the pension systems in Israel but slowly, and later rapidly, it lost a lot of young workers and their contributions. Moreover, those young people come from the highest salary brackets. Some of the younger generation prefer to invest in provident funds rather than in pension funds whose managers cannot usually explain the rights contributors enjoy.

Now we are seeing the third area in which the Histadrut is losing its power - the trade unions.

This process will eventually weaken not only the Histadrut but also the Alignment. Since most of the people leaving the Histadrut are identified with the Alignment and because nobody is likely to pay two union dues at the same time, this process could easily strengthen the Likud's power in the Histadrut. The Likud could become a partner in the Histadrut regime just as it is now in the national unity government.

GALBRAITH

(Continued from Page One)

But he cautioned against anticipating another overall depression in the U.S. He explained that there were many differences between today's economic situation in America and the one that existed in 1929.

In an article in *Atlantic Monthly* magazine in January, Galbraith had predicted a serious collapse of the market. He said that the Reagan administration's economic policies were in large measure responsible.

"This was wholly predictable," he said. "There will be some adverse effect on American business."

Professor Herbert Stein of the American Enterprise Institute in Washington told *The Post* that there certainly were "reasons for being worried" right now. But he, too, said it would be premature to predict any major recession erupting.

Like Galbraith, he cited what he called "the impasse in our balance of payments" situation. He noted that the value of the dollar was going down and that interest rates were going up. This, he added, could spark another round of inflation in the U.S.

"There has been an enormous loss," he said, adding that it "probably was not over." But Stein, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the White House, did not expect the dire consequences of 1929 to be repeated now. "It probably will not have the adverse impact on unemployment and bankruptcies," he said.

The overall structure of the U.S. economy remains strong, he said, predicting continued "moderate growth."

Market tremors in Japan

TOKYO (Reuters). - The dollar dropped towards 140 yen as Asian markets opened yesterday and Tokyo stocks plunged over 500 points in the first minutes of trading following Friday's record sell-off on Wall Street.

Currency traders focussed on U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's criticism at West Germany's higher interest rates, but the crazed Wall Street selling and sharply lower U.S. bond markets also encouraged them to push the dollar down.

"It is a matter of time before the dollar breaches a record low of 137 yen," one dealer said.

Tokyo shares plummeted as investors caught a case of bad nerves from the 100-point fall of the Dow Jones industrial index to 2,247.

The Tokyo stock index fell 521.67 points to 25,845.97 in the first half hour.

Brokers said a sharply weaker dol-

lar, which would cut into profits of Japanese exporters to the United States, was also responsible for the selling of export-related shares.

"It looks like panic, but it does not look as bad as New York," said one broker.

"Tokyo and Wall Street are psychologically linked. If Wall Street comes up Tokyo will also," he added.

The U.S. reaction to West German rates has some traders convinced that last February's agreement in Paris between the major industrialized nations to keep currency rates stable is fraying at the edges.

With the U.S. raise its own rates the markets generally expect it to do? Or will it hold back on rates and allow the dollar to fall further against the yen and mark?

No one is sure. Baker does not control U.S. monetary policy. Federal Reserve chief Alan Greenspan does and, apart from one sign last

week that he is unhappy at the U.S. markets for pushing their commercial interest rates higher, he is giving few indications of the way policy will go.

Meanwhile, the market is also unsure how far to test the resolve of central banks to hold the dollar steady.

After opening at 140.95 yen, the dollar fell sharply to lows of 140.45 yen and 1.7680 marks due to speculative selling, but moderate buying from institutional investors and fears of central bank intervention were holding it up.

The dollar closed at 142.40 yen and 1.7990 marks in New York.

In New Zealand, the first foreign exchange market to open after the weekend, dealers described trading as heavy with sell orders pouring in from the Middle East, New York, Australia and Asia.

"The big dollar looks sick," one Wellington dealer said.

1929?

(Continued from page one)

fall. Given today's interlinked international markets, the chain reaction witnessed yesterday was a foregone conclusion.

The burning question on every-

one's mind this morning is: Does this stock market collapse presage a worldwide economic crash and depression along the lines of the 1930s?

The Dow Jones index for the New York Stock Exchange lost about 1,000 points in a matter of days. Yesterday it plunged by 508 points - some 23 per cent of the total - almost twice as much as it did on October 29, 1929. London, Tokyo and all other major financial centres have followed suit.

What triggered these latest developments was the interest rates fight between the U.S. and its Western allies, mainly Germany and Japan, followed by disappointing trade figures for the U.S. The Germans are annoyed with the American demands that the Germans boost their economy by lowering interest rates.

This would encourage spending by Germans and thus help the rest of the world, and especially the Americans, as Germany's imports would increase and German exports would decline. The Germans were not in favour of this suggestion since they thought it would lead to higher inflation rates.

But the roots of the problem go much deeper. Since the 1960s the world economy has been marked by two related factors: growing Ameri-

can trade deficits, and more recently, domestic federal deficits; and second, the growing productivity of the Germans and Japanese that is threatening American supremacy in world markets. The U.S. has been busy printing money and spending it on military projects which do nothing to help expand production. The Japanese, however, have done exactly the opposite, focusing all their efforts on export-led growth.

Since most of their exports went to the U.S., they accumulated hundreds of billions of dollars. The problem of the dollar changed from an American to an international one, mainly of the rich Western countries. For some years, the Americans as well the Japanese have tried to keep the dollar overvalued. This helped the Americans to continue printing dollars and the Japanese to keep the value of their accumulated dollars as high as possible.

LONDON

(Continued from page one)

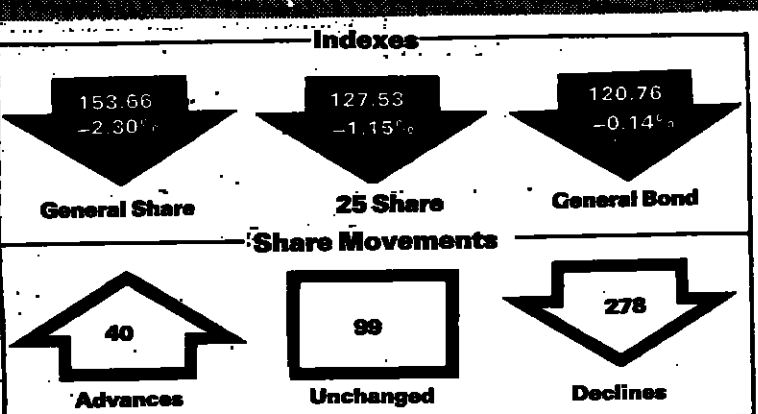
one of the main casualties of the fall, finishing the day at 317p, 13p lower than the price fixed last week for the government sell-off.

There was even talk early in the day of the privatization being called off. But it now seems certain that it will go ahead, although small investors no longer have the opportunity to make the instant profits that had seemed certain only last week.

By the end of the day, the Financial Times index had fallen 183.7 points to 1,629.2 and the more representative FT 100 index was down 249.6.

The stock market's newly computerized system, overloaded for much of the day by the sheer volume of selling, had recovered sufficiently by close of trading to calculate that over £50 billion had been wiped off the total share value in London.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume NS	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "armamentization")			
OHF	22750		
General non-arr.	18696	140	-0.6
FBI 0.5	8537	3898	-2.8
Commercial Banks			
(part of "armamentization")			
IDB	102510	5018	-0.3
Discount	130830	1052	-0.3
Mizrahi	42170	7000	-0.8
General A	177280	95	-0.8
Leumi	44225	21815	-0.8
Leumi 100.0	345	15	-0.8
Trade & Finance			
Leumi Mart & D.	9550	80	-1.5
Dor. Mart.	2380	1029	-3.0
Mizrahi	3601	229	-4.0
Leumi T	21130	1	-
Mazur	8130	127	-2.0
Leumi Ind.	13850		
Ch. Leumi 0.1	22325	6	-5.0
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1100	529	-
Phoenix 0.1	774	1018	-
Hamshahar 0.1	6300	139	-1.8
Menorah 1	2126	28	-0.5
Shahar	7	70	-0.5
Seafariz	1225	70	-
Tsun Hold. 1	5875		
Trade & Services			
Interchange 1.0	360	1089	-3.0
Mair Cos.	882	4070	-0.9
Devaev	810	728	-1.8
Supercor	13950	671	-2.8
Lightsource 0.1	937	2901	-14.1
Cold Storage 1.0	1118	728	-
Dan Henzli 1.0	1585	91	-
Conal Beach	6786	42	-10.0
Yarden Hotel	2710	38	-1.8
Bio. 1.0	328	4746	-3.3
ALLI 1.0	14750	50	-1.0
Tean 1.0	648	6218	-1.5
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Al-Ras	335	4435	-4.3
Afric Inv. 0.1	52850	8	-0.1
Ardakan	2530	7720	-
Devaev	8400	57	-
JTEC	310	17420	-2.5
Bayside 0.1	4575	844	-
Irras	19500	167	-3.5
Aspidon Prop.	320	4585	-3.0
Mahadim	6780	255	-0.9
Haderim Prop.	1738	1458	-0.9
Industrials			
Dubak	5740	354	-1.0
Tampo 1.0	34000	53	-5.8
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To the polling stations

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN for the 12th Knesset is on. It was set off by Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir in a pious homily on the virtues of national unity with which, as Prime Minister, he opened the final session of the present Knesset yesterday afternoon.

The government was patted on its collective back for having subdued a three-digit inflation and put the economy on the path of expansion again, and never mind which party had triggered the inflation and which led the fight against it without, at least for a start, much help from the other. Achievements of the past three years for which the Labour Alignment was entitled to take virtually sole credit, such as the withdrawal from all but a security belt in Lebanon, and the recent shooting of the white elephant called the Lavi, were passed over in silence. It seems Mr. Shamir does not view them as achievements.

At the same time clear, if polite, notice was served by Mr. Shamir that, unless Vice Premier Shimon Peres gave up his persistent advocacy of the international peace conference idea, he and the Alignment would be charged by the Likud with criminal betrayal of the nation's most vital interests. And that, while Mr. Shamir would not skimp on grand oratory about peace during the coming year, he would confine himself to the sacred ritual of treading water on the peace process.

Plainly encouraged by George Shultz's tender avoidance of an outright public challenge to Mr. Shamir over his avowed stand-patting, the premier evidently felt free to brush off the secretary's implied admonition that he was not improving the chances of peace by doing nothing at all, and that he had an obligation to offer something different as an alternative to the status quo.

Fiercely combative attachment to the status quo in all its aspects may indeed be expected to mark the present Knesset's performance during the remainder of its — and the national unity government's — stewardship. Mr. Shamir will see to it. It is vital for electoral success.

Any hope of meaningful reform in any of the areas that are crying out for change may therefore be abandoned, at least for the duration. That obviously includes reform of the electoral system.

The majority of Israelis, and both major parties, are on record as favouring a revision of the traditional system that releases the people's elected representatives from any duty of direct accountability to their electors. A system that, by making representation strictly proportional, boosts the power of the smaller parties at the expense of the majors and virtually rules out the possibility of any but a coalition government. An electoral reform bill, modelled on the West German system of mixed constituency and proportional representation, passed the Knesset on its preliminary reading during the last session. The bill was sponsored by Labour's Gad Ya'acobi, and the majority which voted for it was made up mainly of Alignment deputies who were joined on the occasion by a small number of their Likud colleagues. The Law Committee, too, endorsed the bill, but that is where it got stuck without any hope of being passed to the plenum for a first reading.

Knesset members who had backed the bill did not change their opinion of it as a dire necessity, even if not necessarily a panacea to the country's ills. The bill was frozen, and perhaps killed, by the Law Committee chairman, a Liberal, on orders from the Likud faction executive. The explanation: the Likud had given an undertaking to that effect to the religious parties in repayment of their past loyalty, and as an advance for their future backing.

The fact that such high-handed, politically-motivated fooling around with legislation makes a mockery of any notion of orderly democracy, is apparently neither here nor there. The reason that induced the Likud to block the Ya'acobi bill will no doubt persuade it not to allow even a modest raise of the present, ridiculously low, one per cent "blocking threshold," that would at least do away with one-man factions in parliament.

Mr. Shamir is determined to serve another full year as Israel's do-nothing premier. As leader of the Likud he is also determined to secure the goodwill of the religious parties for the immediate and more distant future. If, despite his currently professed preference for a broad coalition, the next election supplies an opportunity for a narrow coalition between the Likud and the religious parties, it may be assumed that Mr. Shamir will not flinch from picking up that option.

In the final analysis, all that matters is the accretion of sufficient political power to ensure a Greater Eretz Yisrael.

THE MORNING AFTER

Let us institutionalize the long weekend. Nay, let us institutionalize the weekend. That is the glaring conclusion to be drawn from the terrific — and very rare — holiday spree in which the country has been able to indulge these past few weeks.

But no sooner had we all gone back to work or school than the traditional Hanukkah doughnuts were out replacing the regular teatime and school-break cakes. That is a sure sign that everyone is already hankering for the next welcome opportunity to put their feet up at length or to engage in protracted leisure.

As soon as Simhat Tora is behind us the country gets down to work for a period which extends almost without break until Pessah. The Israeli year has come to be divided into two distinct halves — the winter — that is after Succot — when we work, and the summer — from Pessah — when we focus more on pleasure. Just as uninterrupted leisure can be — except for the select fortunate few — a bore, so it is desperately unhealthy for a nation to be overworked and under-exercised.

That means a proper weekend. The Histadrut has won a commitment in principle for a five-day working week to be introduced within the next three years. It seems a concession gained simply because they knew they could not secure major wage advances. This means promotion of a right idea for the wrong reason. And without the necessary ideology and conviction it will not work well.

The formal adoption of an extended Sabbath will have all the benefits of that wonderful word in addition to providing one genuine avenue for ameliorating the grating tensions between the secular and the Sabbath-observing sections of the nation. It will reduce overall tensions, ease pressures, make us work more genuinely, if not necessarily harder, all year round. It will help us become more normal, more balanced, more at ease with ourselves.

"To be for one day entirely at leisure is to be for one day an immortal," runs a Chinese proverb. To be at leisure for two consecutive days is to approach the divine.

Twenty, possibly even ten, years ago, Israelis did not have the right attitude nor the right facilities to enjoy themselves at leisure. That is palpably no longer so. It is no good us striving so hard to attract the sun worshippers and holiday-makers from around the world all year long, if we are incapable of partaking ourselves. To do so without the available time is to create another element for schizophrenia. The right time for play, for recreation, for leisure, is the weekend — a proper well-rounded weekend.

YORAM KESSEL

A gateway to the Kremlin

Mikhail Agursky

IN A RECENT interview in *The Jerusalem Post*, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressed the belief that it would be possible to have hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews released from the Soviet Union and even put on direct flights to Israel without our having any relations with the USSR, and even in a situation of confrontation. This bizarre belief is strange, coming from a national leader, and calls for an explanation.

One possible explanation is that the prime minister doesn't want any aliya: unrealistic demands are made on the USSR in order to exclude any improvement of Soviet-Israeli relations and to torpedo the peace process. It is clear that a restoration of relations would, by its internal dynamics, add the USSR to the sponsors of the Middle East conference, so disliked by Shamir.

I do not have the slightest suspicion that this is the prime minister's motive, although I am fully aware that there are those both in Israel and in the U.S. who act on such a premise. The real explanation is that supplied by Shamir himself in other statements: i.e., that the best way to bring Soviet Jews here is just as it was in the '70s, when there was no Soviet-Israeli relationship.

It is surprising that a responsible leader would want to restore a unique historical situation which, by its very nature, cannot be repeated. Indeed, any attempt to replay a historical event must inevitably end in disaster, has been proved only too often.

However, taking Mr. Shamir's statement at its face value, it must first be noted that one cannot restore just one component of a historical situation.

If he wishes to restore that "blessed" time, he must restore the Soviet-American detente; he must restore the violent anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic propaganda then current in the Soviet Union (which has since faded). He must restore the Leningrad trial, the harassment of Zionist activists. He must send Eduard Kuznetsov, Mark Dymshitz, Yosef Mendeleich and their friends back to Soviet prisons. He must restore active Soviet support for Egypt, Syria, the Arab terrorists.

If he wishes to come as close to

recreating the past as possible, he must bring back the War of Attrition, in which the USSR took an active part, and also the Yom Kippur War.

FORTUNATELY, as we have said, history doesn't repeat itself, and that is why the solution must be sought elsewhere.

In fact, an entirely new world situation has developed, and statesmen should think in new rather than in old terms. I share Mr. Shamir's belief that a great number of Jews might come here, but this cannot take place in a situation of confrontation and cold war against the USSR. It can only happen within the framework of political agreement and reconciliation. Neither the Russians nor ourselves can afford the continuation of the cold war, which automatically involves irresponsible elements hostile to Israel.

A new policy must be devised which will make aliya from the USSR a normal legal procedure without any political manifestations or political festivals. We must strive for the depoliticization of Soviet Jewish aliya.

Here there is one very serious point on which I am in full agreement with the prime minister. We must strive, as he said, for repatriating Soviet Jews to Israel and not for emigration as a human right.

But this is absolutely impossible in the absence of normal relations with the USSR. Any demand for a repatriation agreement without normal relations is infantile, if not worse.

The USSR and Israel have for some time had a common enemy: militant Islam. Through internal dynamics, we have become de facto a geopolitical ally of the USSR in the Middle East; but this cannot help to bring us together de jure.

One (but only one) of the reasons why the USSR would like to find a Middle East solution as soon as possible is purely domestic. Any involvement of the USSR in a conflict which one side is Islamic automatically involves Soviet Moslems on that side. Moreover, it encourages Soviet Moslem political ambitions.

After all, how can they support the Islamic side of a conflict without more political rights and participation in the Soviet central government?

But this is not what the central authority wishes, and therefore the Soviet Russian leadership doesn't want to give Soviet Moslems any foreign pretext for their political mobilization and fanaticism.

If one takes into consideration that in 15-20 years' time the USSR will have almost 100 million Moslems, the importance to the USSR of solving all Middle East problems (and not only the Arab-Israeli conflict) as quickly as possible, becomes abundantly clear. It is in our vital interests to cooperate with the USSR in this direction.

UNFORTUNATELY the prime minister expresses a rigid conservatism because of his fear that the USSR would necessarily be an anti-Israel factor in Middle East negotiations. I am afraid (or rather I am happy) that the actual situation is radically different.

As I understand the Soviets' new policy, they would recognize even the annexation of the West Bank if only it were acceptable to our Arab neighbours. (Whether such an annexation is in our national interest is another question.) What the Soviet side needs now is a solution to the conflict — no matter what solution.

From this point of view, the USSR might now be interested in a stronger (but not aggressive) Israel as a counterbalance to our common Islamic threat. And on these premises, a massive repatriation of Soviet Jews to Israel might be permitted.

Certainly, Israel should not be hostile to the USSR. If we maintain this confrontation, we may not achieve anything.

Israel cannot afford a policy irrelevant to, and in conflict with, the permanent flux of events. Israel cannot afford a rigid conservatism and the use of old formulae in this new situation. Israel cannot afford a policy which brings us into conflict with reality — a dangerous conflict indeed.

(The writer is a member of the Soviet and Eastern European Research Centre of the Hebrew University.)

GULF

have 20 minutes to evacuate the platform," the calls said.

Both the U.S. and Kuwait had accused Iran of firing a missile, believed to be a Chinese-designed Silkworm, at the refueled Kuwaiti tanker Sea Isle City last Friday.

The Soviet Union swiftly accused Washington of military adventurism, but the U.S. action drew backing from British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe who accused Tehran of a flagrant abuse of international order.

"The U.S. is fully entitled to take military action in exercise of rights of self-defence, in the face of the imminent threat of further attacks," he said.

Washington gave prior notice of the attack to Britain, France, The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, West Germany and Japan.

Defence Department spokesman Fred Hoffman said the Iranian government and the governments of moderate Gulf states had been informed after the attack began.

Western diplomats and military sources in the region said shelling the platform appeared to be the least provocative act the U.S. could have taken.

"It's interesting that they chose something in international waters because it doesn't implicate any other nation," one diplomat said. "This was better for U.S. relations with the Gulf Arab states, particularly Kuwait."

Some diplomats had expected U.S. forces to attack Silkworm missile sites on the Iranian mainland, but military sources said this would have been a high-risk operation.

The U.S. attack was the third clash with Iranian forces which be-

FLOODS

(Continued from Page One)
Jerusalem Post. The 14th car in the convoy, a Renault 5, got stuck, and Farshi entered the riverbed to help it out. Suddenly a gush of water cascaded down and swept him away.

The search for the two soldiers, Yarden Oren of Training Base 1, and Inbal Keren, 21, of the IDF's Planning Branch, was launched after Inbal's father called her commander expressing concern over the couple's welfare.

"We stayed on the high ground and watched the flooding from above," Oren said yesterday. "The power of nature really came across. We saw a river of 50 metres suddenly appear in an area that was, until then, completely dry."

Water still covered parts of the Arava highway to Eilat and the Mitze Rimón-Eilat road yesterday, and police urged drivers to exercise extreme caution.

The Meteorological Service predicted yesterday that rain would resume tomorrow and Thursday. The weathermen were not prepared to forecast, however, whether enough rain would fall to set off another chain of flash floods in the south.

Flooding caused significant damage in Beersheba's Nevei Noy neighbourhood, near Nahal Beersheba.

HERODION

(Continued from page one)
vided water for Arabs and Jews alike, he said. Now, funds would have to come out of the pockets of the Israel government to make sure the Arab farmers did not suffer from drought, he said.

The former head of the Civil Administration on the West Bank, Dr. Ephraim Sneh, reportedly resigned two months ago because of his opposition to the Herodion drilling proposal. But when *The Jerusalem Post* asked committee member Pessah Grupper, of the Likud, whether that had been the real reason, he replied "stuff and nonsense."

During the committee session, Katz-Oz warned that Syria's work on diverting the Yarmuk River would not only deprive Israel of an annual 70 million cubic metres of water, but would destroy Jordan's main agricultural projects.

"This would bring a water war upon the Middle East," he warned.

Gurdjieff
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Dry Bones

A LIFE OF THIRST... THAT'S WHAT WE HAVE IN THIS DESERT DAD... AND NEVER A BREAK!!

SON... YOU'RE TOO YOUNG TO UNDERSTAND BUT THERE ARE OTHER DAYS!

WASH!!

DADDY! WHAT WAS THAT?!!

IT WAS JUST ONE OF THOSE DAYS.

READERS' LETTERS

REUNIFICATION OF FAMILIES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — On September 13, you carried an account of a ceremony in Jerusalem when the Liv Ullmann Terrace was dedicated at the Jerusalem Cinematheque.

It was good to read that Liv Ullmann spoke feelingly about "people imprisoned within a country and denied the right to cross the border to be with their loved ones." She was referring, of course, to the Soviet Union.

I wonder if she is aware that Israel refuses the right to Palestinians to be with their families. Husbands are separated from their wives; old people in poor health are denied the right to have a child return to his or her birthplace to look after them; even children of tender years are separated from their mothers.

Will Liv Ullmann appeal to the government of Israel to change its policy of denying the right of family reunification to so many Palestinians?

MUBARAK AWAD
Family Reunification Committee
Palestinian Centre for the Study of Non-Violence
Jerusalem.

MAKING ALIYA

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Our family recently was privileged to assist in the aliya of two sets of parents from the United States. Contrary to the many "horror stories" that one hears, I must say that their and our experience was one that testifies to great efficiency and concern by those who deal here with the processing of new olim.

I am sure that in no other country in the world would anyone be able to receive such prompt and caring assistance in becoming an immigrant. As far as I am concerned, those who work in this area with devotion are engaged in practical Zionism in a most meaningful way.

Jerusalem. JERRY BARACH

HALACHA AND SECULAR LAW

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In a letter to the Editor on September 10, Israel Shachak agrees with Voltaire that "the laws of religion — also in the case of halacha — are infamous." Consequently, so his reasoning goes, they have no place in a modern democracy.

The writer cites two examples attesting to halacha's "infamy." May I submit that the writer erred on both counts.

In the first example, he states that "to return a lost article to a non-Jew is a halachic offence." Nothing can be further from the truth than such a rigid generalization. Maimonides, admittedly the greatest of all halachic codifiers, clearly states that "it is a meritorious deed to return a lost article to a non-Jew, when the Jew can thereby sanctify the name of God, so the non-Jew will praise us for being a people of trustworthiness. It is absolutely forbidden to keep an article of the non-Jew when a *hillul hashem* (a desecration of God's name) is involved."

In the second example the writer reports that "we recently had a solemn pronouncement by Rabbi Shach... that a Jew who observes a non-Jew in the violation of one of the seven Noachic laws is entitled to kill him on his own authority." Here the writer repeats an item widely reported in the local and foreign press which has been mischievously concocted by some irresponsible hot-heads who quoted the rabbi's halachic discourses out of context. Rabbi Shach has repeatedly refused to enter into any kind of discussion with such unworthy elements who lack both halachic and ethical credentials, and whose sole aim is to smear with such deliberate distortions the name of a great sage in Israel. Whoever repeats such obvious untruths is only displaying his own total ignorance of halacha and halachic discussion and discourse.

Jerusalem. NAFTALI CARLEBACH

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